THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY.
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH AVENUE,
(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - Editor.
R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy ..... 3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week) ..... 25 Cents.
Subscribers by Mail, (per year) $10 00
☞Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1869. NO. 272.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, (52 Issues) $2 00
In Clubs of Twenty 1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.
The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
☞Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
☞Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address
COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Fine Dress Shirts

Made to order from measure at Putnam & Adams's Gents Furnishing Depot, 72 Fifth Avenue, opposite Postoffice. tf

Never Fail to Fit.

It was said of Beau Brummel that he sometimes succeeded in tying his cravat at the end of an armful of "failures," which were borne from the great dandy's presence by his servant, to be stacked aside for the laundress. But even the fastidious Beau Brummel would have experienced no trouble in fitting himself to perfection in a trice by repairing to Ramaley's Hat Parlor, No. 22 Fifth avenue. Every variety of hats and caps known to the fashionable world, elegant, stylish, neat and at reasonable rates, are always to be found at Ramaley's.

Real Estate Speculation.

Nine lots near new market house—very cheap to one purchaser. $5,000 cash, balance time to suit. Thulin & Klee, 57 Grant street.

The Greatest Bargains

Yet offered to the ladies in the white gored tucked skirts at $1 50; white gored tucked ruffled skirts at $1 75; white underskirts at $1 25; white ruffled aprons at $1 00; embroideries, white goods, straw goods, ribbons, flowers, &c., closing out very low prices, at W. W. Moorhead's, 81 Market street.

Gentlemen

For a perfect fitting Star Shirt call at Moorhead's.

Gents Go To

W. W. Moorhead's 81 Market street, for a full and complete assortment of furnishing goods.

Country Merchants

Save money every day by purchasing their Drugs and Medicines at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 88 Market street. *Observe the Red Signs.*

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

An American Bank Robber Commits Suicide—The Serfs in Russia—The Times on the Chinese Question—Emperor Napoleon and Political Reforms—Mexican Bonds in England—Doings of the Harvard Crew—Furloughs Granted to French Soldiers—Races in England—The Carlists Chances in Spain Deemed Hopeless—Marriage in High Life.

Suicide.

LIVERPOOL, July 29.—A dispatch from Chester county, thirty-four miles from this city, contains the following: "A man, name unknown, committed suicide this morning by throwing himself under the wheels of a railroad train. A number of securities of various kinds—part of the proceeds of the Ocean Bank robbery at New York, some time ago—were found on his body."

Petition of Serfs.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 29.—The serfs have petitioned the Czar for the extension of their rights of religion and education.

The Chinese Question in the United States.

LONDON, July 29.—The *Times* to-day has an article on the Chinese question in the United States. It thinks the conflict of races in California cannot be settled by extra duties on immigration, or by street outrages. It is impossible to suppose the Chinese can be kept out of America. Inheriting ancient civilization and possessing numerous manhands, but destitute of the strength and toughness of moral fibre which support authority, the Chinese may be welcome as assistants in colonization but not reared as a race likely to dominate in the future.

Political Reforms in France.

PARIS, July 29.—The *Patrie* has reason to believe the political reforms which will be proposed to the Senate will be more liberal than the Emperor's message to the Corps Legislatif. It was inflected that the Senate would maintain the right of Parliamentary initiative and of presenting orders of the day will be granted to the Corps Legislatif, while alterations will be made in the Senate, the setting of which will probably become public.

England and Mexico.

LONDON, July 29, Midnight.—In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Hammond, under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, stated in reply that the present condition of the relations between England and Mexico was satisfactory. Her Majesty's government from officially aiding the holders of Mexican bonds in the prosecution of their claims, but owing to the importance of the subject it would be glad to hear of any satisfactory arrangements for a settlement.

The Harvard Crew.

The Harvard crew was out on the Thames twice to-day. In the morning they rowed from Putney to Hammersmith and back, and in the afternoon they rowed from Mortlake and returned. They have now settled down to steady practice. Lehmann will not be present as coach. It has not been decided yet who will succeed him.

Reduction of the French Army.

PARIS, July 29.—A large number of military furloughs have been granted, or extended, which it is estimated will be equivalent to a reduction of the army by 5,000 men.

Races in England.

LONDON, July 29.—In the Goodwood races the Goodwood Cup was won by Sir R. Graham's colt Restitution, beating twelve others of all ages and a half, Britsantine was third. Five ran. Brigantine was the favorite. In the racing stakes side Bolite beat Scottish Queen in 1:78. In the Bentwick stakes Rosa beat Blue Skin. The Malcomb stakes was won by Mr. Price's colt by King of Trumps.

The Spanish Disturbances.

PARIS, July 29.—*La Liberte* reports that the Spanish Minister here has received information that the disturbances in Spain have only commenced, not ended, but the Carlists in Paris deem their cause lost.

The Carlists Desperate.

MADRID, July 29.—The Cadiz agitators are desperate. A plot to assassinate Captain Gen. of Catalonia, has been discovered and frustrated. The Carlist forces in the Province of Cindad Real, fled to the Valley of Alcadia, with Government troops in swift pursuit. Several Carlists captured with arms in their hands have been condemned to death by a council of war, but efforts will be made to have their sentences commuted.

Royal Marriage.

STOCKHOLM, July 29.—The Prince Royal of Denmark was married to-day to the Princess Louise, of Sweden.

London Money Market.

LONDON, July 29, 2 P. M.—Consols for money 93⅛@93⅜; American securities quiet; 5-20 bonds 83¾ at London; ditto at Frankfort 87¾; stocks quiet; Erie 19¾; Illinois 96¾.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 29.—Bourse firm; rentes 72 francs 27 centimes.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 29.—Cotton market firmer; middling uplands 12½@12 9-16d; do Orleans 12 5-16d; sales 10,000 bales.

California white wheat 10s 7d; red western 9s 2d. Western flour 25s 6d. Corn—No. 2 mixed 30s for old, and 28s for new. Oats 3s. 6d. Peas 38s.

Pork 103s. Beef 90s. Lard 70s 6d. Cheese 62s. Produce unchanged.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, July 29.—Petroleum quiet. Sugar unchanged. Linseed oil quiet and steady. Tallow 46s.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, July 24.—Petroleum closed at 50 francs.

Bullion in the Bank of England increased £82,000, in the Bank of France 40,000 francs.

CUBA.

Activity of the Insurgents—Conscription—Spanish Atrocities.

HAVANA, July 29.—The insurgents are quite active in the central department. They lately destroyed a great deal of property about Trinidad. A few days since a large band of insurgents attacked Puerto Principe, but after a short engagement they were beaten off with considerable loss. Conscription will soon be put in force in Cuba.

A Washington dispatch says: An interesting letter relative to the Cuban situation has come to light. A Spanish gentleman went out to Cuba several months ago to claim an inheritance that had been left him. He says that at Nuevitas he learned that nine Creoles were going to be shot. They passed near him with a firm step, and a head erect, and with a look of brave determination they arrived at the fatal spot. They seated themselves upon a bench already prepared for them, and at the sound of the voice of the officer who gave the word to fire, cried, "Hurrah for Cuba," "Hurrah for Cespedes." After they fell, the volunteers attack bayonets into their bodies. At Gibara he saw a group of armed men marching toward a house of modest appearance, and wishing to see what was about to be done he followed the soldiers, who arrived before the door and halted awhile, and three of the party entered. The latter cried out at this moment, "Long live Cespedes, here is the mauful" "What do you wish?" said a young man. "If it is you we search, I am at your service, but do not frighten my father and mother." Without ceremony the volunteers seized the speaker and beat him along the road with the butts of their muskets until they got close to Sin Saudery, and then ran him through with at least twenty bayonets.

From Santiago de Cuba comes news of a thousand atrocities committed by the infamous Francisco Peres, to whom the Governor in the last part of the island had entrusted the direction of matters in Guantanamo and Baracoa. This bad man, wanting in every sentiment of humanity and of every moral principle, had been robbing and assassinating every Cuban who was known to be a friend of liberty. Whole families in the vicinity of Guantanamo had been murdered by this bandit. Young and old persons had been butchered by his knife and his companions. Not being satisfied with the villainies committed here he passed on to Baracoa, where, aided by a few other assassins, they went from house to house, and hundreds of persons were in this way murdered, and with the full consent and knowledge of the authorities.

Mr. A. H. Van Buren who was reported as fatally injured last night at the Briggs House, died a little after ten o'clock last night.

RIOT ON A STEAMER.

Raftsmen Raise a Riot on the Steamer Dubuque—Eight Men Killed.

CHICAGO, July 29.—A terrible riot is reported on board the steamer Dubuque, at Hampton, on the Mississippi river, about ten miles above Rock Island. A number of raftsmen who took passage on the boat at Rock Island, insisted on being allowed to occupy the cabin, and on being refused commenced a row which became general, not only with the crew but the passengers. Eight men are reported killed. The sheriff of Rock Island was telegraphed, and he immediately started for the scene of the riot with a large police force.

FRANKLIN, PA.

The Republican Senatorial Conference—No Nomination Yet.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FRANKLIN, Pa., July 29, 1869.

The Senatorial Conference met here on the 27th, and is still in session. Twenty-five ballots have been taken without result. The bargain and sale, so nicely arranged between the ring-masters of Venango and Mercer, has been exposed and denounced in such terms as make the boldest strikers hesitate. It is possible that the programme will be changed and Allen, of Warren, or Breden, of Venango, nominated to-morrow.

X. X.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The extensive book store of Foster & Donn, Madison, Ind., was entered last night by burglars and robbed of goods to the amount of two or three hundred dollars.

The yacht Pearl capsized and sunk on Lake St. Clair on Wednesday. George Netting, of Detroit, and two of the crew were drowned, the party were rescued by a tug, after being in the water six hours.

The steamships Denmark and Germania, from Europe, have arrived at New York.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs will soon enbark on the revenue cutter Michigan and make a tour of the Lakes, for the purpose of examining what additional legislation, if any, is necessary for the better enforcement of the revenue laws on the frontier, and for the suppression of smuggling. The Committee will be gone some days.

The Radical Mississippi delegation is reported to have had an interview recently with the President on the Mississippi question, and to have told him that Judge Bentand his brother-in-law was a tool of the old rebels, and had received sums of money in time past to influence votes in Congress. The President listened attentively and agreed if they could prove their assertions to do his part towards giving the Administration's support to the other candidate. The delegation now has supplied with proof which they will lay before him.

The officers who went to the scene of the anti-rent outrages, East Greenbush, N. Y., to serve warrants Wednesday, actually found the parties that they were wanted in Court on Friday.

The Philological Convention, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., adjourned sine die Thursday, and the members immediately thereafter organized the the American Philological Association, with the following permanent officers: President, Dr. Taylor, of Phillips Academy; Secretary, Prof. Short, of Rochester; Treasurer, Prof. Hadley. Thereupon the Association resumed business that was before the Convention.

The Commercial Bank of Bristol is temporarily closed to-day for the investigation of its affairs. The Cashier confesses he has allowed certain parties to overdraw to a considerable extent, but that he deny charges of making overdrafts, and say if any defalcation exists it is attributable to other causes. The Bank is a State institution, with a capital of $50,000.

There was a heavy thunderstorm at Rochester, N. Y., Wednesday afternoon and considerable damage done to grain. Peter Pontius, of Ontario, Wayne county, was instantly killed by lightning while feeding cows that day.

Mr. Sanders, of Davonport, Iowa, chairman of the committee recently appointed by Mr. Willey, of St. Louis, to carry out the instructions of the New Orleans convention, has announced that Keokuk, Iowa, has been determined upon as the place for the holding of the Commercial Convention, but the time has not yet been designated.

A very interesting and hard contested match game of base ball was played at Cedar Hill Park, Louisville, yesterday afternoon; between the Empire, of St. Louis, and the Kentucky club, of Louisville, resulting in a victory for the former by two tallies. The following is the result: Empires, 4, 10, 1, 7, 1; 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, total 25. Kentucky, 3, 0, 0, 0, 4, 6; total 23. The Empires will play the Eagles to-morrow afternoon. Attendance was clear and pleasant. Attendance large.

Thirteen of the principal clothing houses of New York city having refused to pay an increase of thirty-five per cent. demanded by the employees, the latter numbering 1,500 have struck by orders of the Tailors' Union.

It is announced that the new gunsome cabs will be in readiness for use in large numbers in New York by the end of September.

J. Woodruff Lewis is under arrest at Hartford, Conn., charged with forging a soldier's bounty certificate in New York.

The Baltic Fire Insurance Company of New York failed Wednesday. It commenced business in 1851 and has never paid out the entire expenditures having always exceeded the receipts. A defficiency in capital was disclosed last winter of eighty thousand dollars, in consequence of which the company has retired from business.

The United States Assistant Treasurer will commence next week to make reports of receipts, payments and balances in gold and currency separately.

Jay Gould, James Fisk, Jr., T. A. Lane, Wm. Tweed and Peter B. Sweeney have purchased a controlling interest in the house of the First National Bank, New York, which it is reported will become a depository for the Erie Company and a New York city bank.

Mr. Bigelow enters on his duties as chief editor of the New York *Times* next week.

The three last Cuban passengers were released from Fort Lafayette yesterday on pledge not to fight against Spain.

Hon. Isaac Taucey is at the point of death, at New Haven.

Patrick Joyce surrendered himself to the New York police yesterday, for forging the signature of a man named Jackson, at Louisville, last November, to a check for $2,000.

An examination of the case of Geo. A. Abbott, shows that in addition to the forgeries of Rock Island certificates, he had altered some Michigan Central certificates to large amounts, which he was arrested too soon to dispose of, and that he had ordered the purchase of some Pacific Mail stock, probably for the purpose, Abbott was released on bail and committed for trial. This is one of the greatest swindles ever, the amount involved being nearley $700,000.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts State Temperance Alliance, the recent vote requesting Wm. H. Spoon to resign the Presidency of the Alliance, was unanimously rescinded, and a resolution adopted approving of the call by the Prohibitory Committee for a State Temperance Convention, and Mr. Spooner, Rev. Dr. Marvin, and Rev. Mr. Hager were designated a Co-operative Committee. Rev. Dr. Dinger, of the German Methodist Episcopal Church at Boston highlands, who was present bydinvitation, made an address in which he said the was opposed to the sale of lager beer, being satisfied it was intoxicating and injurious to the German population. He though if a meeting were called of Germans who favor the present law, much good would result. Prof. Waters, of Illinois, said the temperance people were watching the cause in Massachusetts with great interest; the temperance people of Illinois had formed an independent organization and would stand upon that ground, and that all over the West they were massing, and it would be a question of national policy.

The Night Owl Club of the Western Union Telegraph office, Cincinnati, defeated a picked nine from the *Commercial* office yesterday afternoon on the Buckeye grounds, by a score of forty-three to sixteen. Cincinnati batteries beat the Holl Club, of Newport, Ky., yesterday afternoon, on the Union grounds, by twenty-four to twenty-two.

Frederick Ott, on Wednesday afternoon, in Maysville, Ky., while fighting with Thomas Hughes, got him down and drew a knife to stab him when Hughes drew a pistol, shot and killed Ott. Both are said to be constables.

John Griffin was hung in Hamilton yesterday afternoon for the murder of Uriah Pickell, a protruding instrument to the head. He charged Joe Kelley with the murder for which he himself hung.

Prof. Compton, of New York, Prof. Able, of the Cincinnati Observatory, and others, left Cincinnati Wednesday for Sioux City, to make observations of the eclipse on the 7th of August.

A young married man, named E. Starritt, committed suicide in St. Louis Thursday morning by hanging. Domestic trouble and depression of mind caused by losing about $3,000 by the failure of Jno. F. Darby & Co, bankers, led to the act.

It is understood that the Directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad propose to pay $5,000 for medical services rendered Judge J. S. Black, of Pennsylvania, whose arm was broken some time since on one of the Southern bound trains.

Solicitor of Treasury Canfield returned to Washington Wednesday night, having completed his investigation at New Orleans.

In some sections of Georgia no rain has fallen for four weeks, while in others there has been too much.

Hon. Isaac Toucey, ex-Secretary of the Navy, is yet alive, but no hopes is entertained of his recovery.

The tobacco manufactory of Goangnaods & Schneider, New Orleans, was seized Thursday by Collector Stockdale for violation of the revenue.

The Directors of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad, Thursday voted to locate the road as far as the foot of Sebago Lake, Crossing the Presumpscott river at or near Cumberland Mills, thence up the valley on the east side of the river to a point between the falls at Gambound Lewis's dwelling, thence westerly to the lake. The Engineer was directed to receive proposals for its immediate construction.

Thursday afternoon the American Philological Association were conveyed to Vassar College, in carriages, where they inspected the various departments of that institution. In the body, where the members were entertained with an open concert. At the collation at night, Hon. Mr. Trumbull, of Hartford, Connecticut, and Rev. Mr. Hurlburt, of Canada, read papers on the Indian languages. The members are expediting the business of the association, hoping to reach a final adjournment to-day.

The Senter Democracy yesterday nominated a ticket to represent Davidson county, Tennessee, in the Legislature. For Senator, Henry Cooper; for Representatives, R. H. Rhea and J. D. Walker, the latter an Indiana man. The Senter Republicans and Stokes Republicans also have tickets in the field.

Captain Sockell, appointed Receiver of Bass, took charge of the Fire Department to-day.

The cricket match between the St. George Club and New York eleven, which was commenced Wednesday, concluded yesterday by a victory for the St. George, with six wickets to spare.

STATE NEWS.

Joseph M. Canfield, a resident of Harrisburg, recently divorced from his wife, now named Annie Antes, bit her nose off the other day, and is now in jail awaiting trial.

The loss of Messrs. Barrett & Willard, at the burning of their tannery at Waterford, Erie county, is estimated at $17,000, of which $9,000 is insured in the following companies: North American, of Philadelphia, $2,000; Home, of New Haven, $2,000; Farmers, York, Pa., $2,000, and Springfield, Mass., $2,000.

A little girl named Davis, aged about eleven years, died from hydrophobia at her parents' residence on State Hill, Chester county, last week. She was bitten on the finger by a dog about nine weeks ago.

The Chambersburg *Public Opinion* says: A party of Chicago, Pittsburgh and Orrstown sportsmen spent one day last week fishing for trout in the stream above Roxbury. They succeeded in hooking *eighty-four* of these delicate beauties, although the day was not all a promising one for the business.

Mrs. Catharine Row, who died in Waynesburg on the 18th inst., aged eighty-five years, seven months and nineteen years, was the mother of eleven children, forty-nine grandchildren and twenty-seven great-grandchildren, making a total of eighty-seven. She was married sixty-five years and lived with her husband, Michael Row, sixty-three years.

Wm. Ulrich, aged forty, and his son aged thirteen, of Ashland, while working at the quarries in Coffey, Locust Dale, on the 26th, were instantly killed by the explosion of a keg of powder. The wife of Mr. Ulrich died about a month ago, leaving only one of the family now alive is a daughter.

The annual internal revenue list for 1869, in the Tenth District, embracing Schuylkill and Lebanon counties, which includes incomes and license applications, amounts to $129,836. In 1868 it amounted to $111,674, showing an increase in 1869 of $18,162. The appropriation for the two counties is as follows: Schuylkill, $70,000; Lebanon, $30,000.

At Solomon's Gap, Lackawanna and Scranton Railroad, on Tuesday morning at half-past two o'clock, Peter Bratten, head brakeman on a coal train, was run over, and his head and shoulders completely severed from his body, some seventy-five cars and two locomotives passing over him.

Lock Haven is rejoicing in the prospect of a supply of water. The *Democrat* describes the street pipes for carrying the water through town as made of stout sheet iron with a mixture of cement and tow between, in and out. The dam is one hundred and seventy feet longer than the town, which will give a pressure of twenty-five pounds to the square inch, and a nearly ten thousand pounds on the main, and no part of the town will be burning of pipes there with a year or two which will astonish somebody.

Although Altoona offered to pay all expenses and donate $2,100 in premiums, the managers of the Blair County Agricultural Society voted by one majority to hold the next county fair in Hollidaysburg. The Altoona way place, Altoona is indignant, and justly so.

Dr. Alfred Creigh has written a history of Washington county from its first settlement to the present time, which is said to be of interest to every Western Pennsylvanian.

Mr. Jacob Boyer, of Franklin township, Snyder county, had his barn, a sudden death on the night of the 21st inst., in which he was engaged in shocking grain during a heavy rain storm.

A fine specimen of the gray eagle was captured on Monday last by Messrs. McCoy and Winsheimer, two young men of Greensburg. The bird measured eight feet eight inches across the wings, and at the time of its capture was feeding upon the carcass of a cow in a field of Mr. Culbertson, adjoining town.

John Campbell, charged with the murder of a colored man named Henry Murphy, in a street fight between a number of blacks and whites, in Columbia, on the 4th of last July last March, was tried in Burr county last week, found guilty of manslaughter in the first degree, and sentenced to four years' imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary.

STATE POLITICS.

The Republican Executive Committee of Lancaster county met on Monday, and adopted Senator Hiestand's amendments to the rules for conducting the primary elections. During the discussion of the resolution recommending the abolition of the *Lancaster Record*, Dr. Gatchell, a member of the State House, warmly espoused the cause of Mr. Bergner. The pure patriot, who voted for the extra pastors and fobders, remarked that if the laws "were published in the newspapers the State would have to pay for them. Instead of economy, therefore, it would cost the people ten times as much, if we would abolish the press, and there was more danger from a corrupt Legislature than from a corrupt newspaper" [The crowd assembled."

The following interrogatory and resolutions were adopted by the Committee:

Will you vote and use your influence for the passage of a law to prohibit the creation of more efficient laws in regard to the funds of the State, as they exceeding the actual wants for the payment of the State debt, and making it a misdemeanor on the part of officers in consequence of which the company has retired from business.

The United States Assistant Treasurer will commence next week to make reports of receipts, payments and balances in gold and currency separately.

Jay Gould, James Fisk, Jr., T. A. Lane, Wm. Tweed and Peter B. Sweeney have purchased a controlling interest in the house of the First National Bank, New York, which it is reported will become a depository for the Erie Company and a New York city bank.

Mr. Bigelow enters on his duties as chief editor of the New York *Times* next week.

The three last Cuban passengers were released from Fort Lafayette yesterday on pledge not to fight against Spain.

Hon. Isaac Taucey is at the point of death, at New Haven.

Patrick Joyce surrendered himself to the New York police yesterday, for forging the signature of a man named Jackson, at Louisville, last November, to a check for $2,000.

An examination of the case of Geo. A. Abbott, shows that in addition to the forgeries of Rock Island certificates, he had altered some Michigan Central certificates to large amounts, which he was arrested too soon to dispose of, and that he had ordered the purchase of some Pacific Mail stock, probably for the purpose, Abbott was released on bail and committed for trial. This is one of the greatest swindles ever, the amount involved being nearley $700,000.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts State Temperance Alliance, the recent vote requesting Wm. H. Spoon to resign the Presidency of the Alliance, was unanimously rescinded, and a resolution adopted approving of the call by the Prohibitory Committee for a State Temperance Convention, and Mr. Spooner, Rev. Dr. Marvin, and Rev. Mr. Hager were designated a Co-operative Committee. Rev. Dr. Dinger, of the German Methodist Episcopal Church at Boston highlands, who was present bydinvitation, made an address in which he said the was opposed to the sale of lager beer, being satisfied it was intoxicating and injurious to the German population. He though if a meeting were called of Germans who favor the present law, much good would result. Prof. Waters, of Illinois, said the temperance people were watching the cause in Massachusetts with great interest; the temperance people of Illinois had formed an independent organization and would stand upon that ground, and that all over the West they were massing, and it would be a question of national policy.

The Night Owl Club of the Western Union Telegraph office, Cincinnati, defeated a picked nine from the *Commercial* office yesterday afternoon on the Buckeye grounds, by a score of forty-three to sixteen. Cincinnati batteries beat the Holl Club, of Newport, Ky., yesterday afternoon, on the Union grounds, by twenty-four to twenty-two.

Frederick Ott, on Wednesday afternoon, in Maysville, Ky., while fighting with Thomas Hughes, got him down and drew a knife to stab him when Hughes drew a pistol, shot and killed Ott. Both are said to be constables.

John Griffin was hung in Hamilton yesterday afternoon for the murder of Uriah Pickell, a protruding instrument to the head. He charged Joe Kelley with the murder for which he himself hung.

Prof. Compton, of New York, Prof. Able, of the Cincinnati Observatory, and others, left Cincinnati Wednesday for Sioux City, to make observations of the eclipse on the 7th of August.

A young married man, named E. Starritt, committed suicide in St. Louis Thursday morning by hanging. Domestic trouble and depression of mind caused by losing about $3,000 by the failure of Jno. F. Darby & Co, bankers, led to the act.

It is understood that the Directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad propose to pay $5,000 for medical services rendered Judge J. S. Black, of Pennsylvania, whose arm was broken some time since on one of the Southern bound trains.

Solicitor of Treasury Canfield returned to Washington Wednesday night, having completed his investigation at New Orleans.

In some sections of Georgia no rain has fallen for four weeks, while in others there has been too much.

Hon. Isaac Toucey, ex-Secretary of the Navy, is yet alive, but no hopes is entertained of his recovery.

The tobacco manufactory of Goangnaods & Schneider, New Orleans, was seized Thursday by Collector Stockdale for violation of the revenue.

The Directors of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad, Thursday voted to locate the road as far as the foot of Sebago Lake, Crossing the Presumpscott river at or near Cumberland Mills, thence up the valley on the east side of the river to a point between the falls at Gambound Lewis's dwelling, thence westerly to the lake. The Engineer was directed to receive proposals for its immediate construction.

Thursday afternoon the American Philological Association were conveyed to Vassar College, in carriages, where they inspected the various departments of that institution. In the body, where the members were entertained with an open concert. At the collation at night, Hon. Mr. Trumbull, of Hartford, Connecticut, and Rev. Mr. Hurlburt, of Canada,

WEST VIRGINIA NEWS.

The Parkersburg *Times*, of Thursday, says "Thirty-two hundred barrels of oil came down the Kanawha yesterday, from Burning Springs. All the boats arrived here without accident; also several rafts of timber, and among these rafts was some of the finest timber that was ever floated to this market.

The Point Pleasant *Register* says: Our farmers are blessed with an abundant harvest. On some farms the yield is one-third greater this year than last. One gentleman told us that he would have not less than twenty bushels to the acre, while last year he had only half that amount. The crop of rye is much larger than heretofore. Oats and corn promise well.

The assessment of Martinsburg township, Berkely county, boots up as follows: Realty, $676,741 35; personality, $1,351,539 00, a gain of over $100,000 in realty over last year, and over $200,000 in personality. The assessment of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is estimated in the personalty.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

MISSISSIPPI POLITICS.

The Dent Movement—The President Without a Breakfast—A Labor Meeting—Cabinet Meeting—New Office Seekers.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29.

The Dent Movement.

Persons and papers affecting to believe the President and Cabinet are in sympathy with the Dent movement in Mississippi will discover in a short time that this is a delusion, and that no one has the least warrant for connecting the President's name with it. He holds that there is no analogy between this movement and the Walker movement in Virginia, and in a few days will take action that no one can misunderstand. The Dent men already see what is coming, and both the evening papers hint that Dent will probably decline the Conservative nomination for Governor, on the ground that to accept would be detrimental to the interests of the Republican party. The story that Gen. Ames would be removed from command in the State is false, and the President says he is entirely satisfied with the General's course.

No Breakfast.

The President had rather a hard time getting something to eat this morning. The White House is closed and the cooks off on a vacation. The President went into Welcker's restaurant and asked for a private room and breakfast. The waiter charged into the room before him, and replied that he could be served with anything he wanted in private, but he couldn't have separate quarters. At this the President fell into Welcker's arms, and was carried up stairs. Welcker's wife brought up the breakfast on a waiter. The President's wife was present, and Mrs. Welcker and Mrs. Secretary Boutwell were also present. Under the Constitution, it is the duty of every office, not even excepting that of Chief Justice, to open to poor Grant, just as he was organized, except that of President; but the people of the Keystone State will be glad to learn that such custom without any constitutional check being put upon them—the custom of having a Pennsylvanian only to prepare breakfast for him. Shall the rule of our forefathers, preserved by them for eighty years, be broken for Grant, and we now commence to import our Governors from Connecticut?

Hon. G. Dawson Coleman, of Lebanon, is a candidate for renomination for the State Senate, with the prospect of success, Dauphin county, however, claims the nomination.

The Republicans of McKean county have unanimously nominated the following ticket: Register and Recorder, L. Rogers; Sheriff, E. V. Chadwick; Commissioner, C. P. Rice; Auditor, J. D. Barnes; Coroner, Jas. E. Blair; District Attorney, Henry King.

The Republicans of Greene county at a meeting on Wednesday last, passed a series of resolutions indorsing Grant's administration and the nomination of Governor Geary and Judge Williams; also the following: That we denounce the action of the Republican Congressional delegation from Pennsylvania, in that members of Congress shall dictate appointments in their respective districts; because such a practice would give the power of appointment to a Representative, and those using it, and the President would be held responsible for appointments over which he had no control; because the power of such appointment is vested in the President and Senate by the Constitution of the United States. Such doctrines and practices are therefore a violation of, and conspiracy against the constitution of the United States.

That we are in favor of retrenchment of expenses and a reform in the management of our State finances; that we believe the funds of the State should be so managed and disposed that all moneys, premiums and interest accrued over and above legal salaries and legitimate expenses, should be applied to a reduction of the State debt.

That we fully and cordially approve of the sentiments expressed by Senator Sumner in his great speech on the Alabama question.

That we are opposed to the doctrines of free trade and repudiation, both of which are advocated by the enemies of the best interests of our country; that we are in favor of securing the American market to American manufacturers, and to the laborer adequate pay, good faith, according to the laws under which the same were contracted.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 29—10 P. M.

At the open board this afternoon No. 2 wheat closed dull and lower. No 2 spring at 85@85½. In the afternoon nothing done; prices nominally the same as in the forenoon.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 29.—Cotton 22½c for middlings; sales 281 bales; receipts 28 bales. Sugar advanced; common fair grime 5½@6c. Molasses—prime fermenting 65c. Corn dull; fair 105c; prime 105@107c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, July 29.—Cotton dull; low middling 20½c; good ordinary 20c. Wheat—red $1 90@1 95; white $1 95@2 25; white $1 25@1 30. Flour $7 00@7 50 for choice brands.

THE DEATH OF JOHN McALPINE.

The Testimony and the Verdict.

The jury empannelled by Coroner Clawson to investigate the circumstances connected with the death of Mr. John McAlpine, who either threw himself or fell betwa en two cars of a train on which he had taken passage to Rochester, a net yesterday, when the following testimony was received:

Robert D. C. Clark sworn—Identified the body of deceased as that of John McAlpine; Foley & Co.'s film of Leech, McAlpine & Co.; had been resid ng at Wyandotte, Kans.; suppose his age to be sixty or sixty-three years; saw a letter written on the 24th; he stated that his head was not right and that he came here to consult a doctor; in regard to it.

E. L. Mushrush, sworn—Ato brakeman on a train between Cleveland and Pittsburgh; saw deceased Sunday morning; saw some person taking him off the train; saw him again on Wednesday morning; asked where he wanted to go; he said he had no ticket, but wanted to go to Rochester; I seen a lady and gentleman helped him on the train; had no ticket; did not see him again until after crossing the bridge, when he attempted to get between the cars; heard the bell pull 3 stop when just below Sewickley Station, when the cars were stopped and the body taken out dead; this was about forty-three minutes after six o'clock; he had been dragged about two hundred yards; the train on which this happened was No. 50, Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Mail.

James Fagan, sworn—Was a passenger on the train, in second car; deceased came and took seat with me; he asked me several questions about the bridges on the road, which I answered; his questions were strange; after the train left Sewickley deceased went to the water closet, and I followed; he passed out to the platform, and took hold of the railing and brake and let himself down upon the bull nose; I sprang forward but before I could get to him he had dropped between the cars; my impression is that he let himself drop purposely.

John Stevenson, sworn—An conductor of the mail train on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad; saw deceased first when I passed him through the cars; he was in the seat with another gentleman; collected the fare from him for Rochester; afterward saw him go to water tank; then heard the door open, and looking around saw him pass out to the platform; supposed he had gone to the water car. I stopped along to help him as he seemed ill. Saw him jumping on the track and then; he made a motion at it, appeared to get down on the bumpers. I then saw he was not going to the other car, and ran to the door. Before I reached the door he was out of my sight, and when I opened the door he had gone off the platform; I had the bell rope in my hand at the time; the train was passed under the first brake and was caught by the rods of the second; we placed the body in the baggage car and brought him to Beaver; my impression was that he dropped purposely between the cars; he was a passenger; afterwards that deceased had before tried to drop between the cars.

Fred. Galley, sworn.—Am train boy on New Castle Accommodation; deceased came up on train; think day before yesterday morning; he stopped me and bought a paper, which he tore to pieces; he acted strangely, when any person tried to sit down beside him he put his cane in front of them and prevented them; when we got to the depot at Beaver I noticed he was very ill and had to be helped; he acted strangely all the while.

Joseph Walsh, sworn—Am employed in the Fort Wayne baggage room at Union Depot. At about 5 o'clock yesterday morning saw Mr. Johnson, policeman at Union Depot, under them and prevented them; when we got to the depot I noticed deceased sitting on a bench and had to be helped; he acted strangely all the while.

Joseph Walsh, sworn—Am employed in the Fort Wayne baggage room at Union Depot. At about two o'clock yesterday morning saw Mr. Johnson, policeman at Union Depot, in company with deceased, came off a train on the Allegheny side, and battery. Mr. Owens, of seems, took passage on Car No. 34 of the Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway, (Western avenue line) and proceeded to Allegheny for the purpose of going to Uniondale Cemetery. The car became crowded, and Mr. Owens gave his seat to a lady and stood in the aisle, holding on to the straps provided for the roof of the car for that purpose. The conductor, John Sedgwick, being unable to collect fare from a man who was standing in the aisle, and eventually ordered him to get out of the car, and on refusing to do so said if the conductor would find him a seat he would get out of the way, but he had no idea that he would do so. When the car reached the ohio street the conductor called officer Green from the bridge, and the latter arrested the man. This was done, and the prisoner went to the Mayor's office. Mayor Drum was absent, and the lawyer demanded a hearing on the warrant on which the was arrested. This was refused, as no warrant. The prisoner and his man then asked why he was arrested, and, as he was told, he then brought suit against the conductor for assault and battery. The officer then caught hold of him, as is alleged, and placed him in a cell in the lock-up. Mr. Owens, on his arrival, promptly ordered his unconditional release, which was refused, and he was then called before Allegheny Mayor's office, but there was no charge against him, consequently he appeared before Alderman Strain and made a charge of information. Green was arrested by officer Irwin on the charge of assault and battery, and capias will be issued for the arrest of the car conductor.

Struck with a Brick.

Wednesday evening, as a young negro man named Scott Tapper was passing along Liberty street, an Irishman named Patrick Johnson, who was standing in front of the Mansion House, insulted him, calling him a very ugly name. The colored man walked on a little piece, but turned suddenly around and asked Patrick why the insult was offered him. Patrick very complacently replied that it was for him, when Tapper seized a brick and hurled it at Johnson, striking the Irishman in the face, breaking the jaw and cutting the upper lip through to the nose. Johnson then made an attack on the negro, but he fled and ran in the direction of Smithfield street. The police now appeared upon the scene, and both Patrick and the negro were taken into custody. The wounds were dressed by Dr. Hall, where Dr. Snively attended Johnson, sewing up the latter's wounds. Johnson will be about all necessary aid. Thursday morning Tapper had a hearing, and was fined, reprimanded and discharged.

Aquatic—A Crew Wanted.

Referring to the International boat race, between the Harvard and Oxford crews, a correspondent of the New York *Clipper* calls for

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1869.

GALBRAITH refuses to serve as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and has sent his positive declension to BUCKALEW. He was selected, it is understood, in the interest of PACKER'S millions, and as a protection against the raids of the boys who hold to the doctrine that there is no use in having a rich candidate if he cannot be made to shell out. A renewed scramble has ensued, and RANDALL'S chances are supposed to be best.

THE new constitution of New York is recommended to the voters of that State by a provision making all special legislation unconstitutional and void. "The Legislature shall not pass local or special laws," says one article, and again: "The Legislature shall pass general laws," &c. If a Legislature under this constitution passes a special law, or attempts to grant a special privilege, its act, even if it obtains the Governor's signature, will be as so much waste paper.

WE have before us the official "notice to mariners and shippers," signed by FERD. DE LESSEPS, announcing that "the Suez Canal will be opened throughout to navigation the 17th of November, 1869, with the depth of water eight metres." All vessels presenting themselves at Port Said or Suez, the two extremities of the canal, for three days following the 17th of November, will be passed through the canal exempt from all duties. But a few years ago, LESSEPS furnished food for great ridicule, to the British press. His revenge is the opening of a new highway to India.

ABUNDANT and cheap food everywhere during the coming year; notwithstanding the adverse circumstances of rain and cloud, is an assured certainty. While in certain regions the product is scant, and in others the failure almost complete, the harvest as a whole, joined to the fact of a broader area planted, is abundant, and bread must be cheap. Not so cheap, however, as to render the year's labor of the farmer less than amply renumerative. For the consumer and producer alike, there is a bright prospect in this regard; and for our country in every particular, the prospect is more encouraging than at any time since the war.

THE income tax provision of the internal revenue law, is as follows: "The tax on incomes herein imposed shall be due and payable on the 30th day of April, in each year, until and including the year 1870, and no longer." The tax, therefore, will be levied for the current year, and Congress may decline to re-enact it at the approaching session, and reserve action on the subject until the session of 1870-71, when it could be passed in time enough for the assessment and collection of the taxes for the year ending April 30, 1871. The newspapers are very generally taking ground in favor of its abrogation or modification, but the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury will be likely to govern the action of Congress.

IN the meeting of the Lancaster county Republican Executive Committee on Monday Senator BILLINGFELT'S resolutions to prevent fraud at the primary elections were violently opposed by the "Thugs," who charged the Senator with being corrupt. He replied as follows: "They may vilify, "slander and abuse me and call me corrupt, "as some are now doing, yet I dare them to "point to one single act in all my political "or official career that is tainted with any "corruption. And so long as God spares "my life and gives me strength, I shall con"tinue to expose and denounce fraud and "corruption wherever it may be found, and "shall use my utmost endeavors to protect, "defend and advance the true interests of "the people to the best of my ability." No wonder that the ring-men have sworn to make war on Senator BILLINGFELT. That the people of Lancaster will sustain him, we do not doubt.

THE question between the Washington printers and the Congressional printers, in relation to the enlarging of the number of apprentices in the Government office, has been settled, the printers withdrawing their opposition to the extra number insisted on by Mr. CRAPP, the superintendent. In all trades there seems to be a growing opposition to the introduction of apprentices, and as a consequence the apprentice system is falling into disuse, and the quality of workmen retrograding. We do not believe this right. The tendency should be to encourage boys to learn trades, and learn them thoroughly, instead of throwing the rising generation upon the precarious chances of clerkships and trading shops for a livelihood. Of course the number of apprentices should not be increased to work injury to the journeymen who have acquired a trade, but a fair chance should be given the boys in all mechanical occupations. Let them serve a long apprenticeship, and if needs be, submit to rigid terms and small pay, but don't let them be altogether prohibited from learning the trades to which they may be attracted.

ECCLESIASTICAL courts seem to be quite the rage these days. In addition to the one at Chicago, and the tribunal in session at Steubenville, we hear of others in different parts of the country, convened for the purpose of investigating clerical short-comings in matters of faith or personal conduct. Whether there is anything in the atmosphere of the mid-summer of 1869 to induce the church authorities to assert themselves with unusual dogmatism it is impossible to ascertain to a certainty, no more can we account for the prevalence of heresy or the allegations of clerical misconduct. But we do noterr when we assert that these tribunals are conducted in so bungling and awkward manner, as to expose them to well merited ridicule, and in this way bring reproach, not upon religion but upon one of its authorized and delegated exponents. It is a great pity that this sort of dirty linen could not be put through the cleansing process with a privacy that would circumvent the reporters; that failing the desire arises that ecclesiastical tribunals could be enlightened by some of the common sense principles of the common law, especially in meeting those requirements essential to an equitable investigation, an unprejudiced jury, or the admission and rejection of proper testimony.

THE LINN TRIAL.

There is at the present time going on in our city an affair that no friend of fair play, of good morals, of religion, can think of without mortification and shame. We refer to the trial of the Rev. S. P. LINN before the Presbytery of Ohio, of the Old School Presbyterian Church.

We are no partisans of Mr. LINN. We care no more for him than for any other man in the community, but we do care for him as a man, and we think him entitled to fair play, however humble he may be in comparison with those who are arrayed against him. But this is a very light matter as compared with the evil consequences which the trial, in the way it is being conducted, must have upon religion, and especially on the Presbyterian Church, because on them will, of necessity, fall the reproaches with which every fair minded person must reproach this trial.

We have published the proceedings as far as they have transpired, as have also the other papers in the city, and we are sure that they have been read by almost every one in the community. It is, therefore, not necessary for us to refer to particulars. But there are somethings so glaring that we cannot pass them by without notice.

The first is the refusal to allow the accused the assistance of his counsel, Dr. BITTENGER. This was done, it is said, in pursuance of some rule of the church. We cannot believe that so learned and respectable a body as the Presbyterian Church ever adopted a rule so glaringly iniquitous. If there is such a rule it is simply a disgrace to the body that created it, and to any court that will give effect to it. The action of the Presbytery in regard to this matter may have been honest, but, if it was, it was most lamentably weak. We would be glad to think the action the result of weakness rather than dishonesty; we would be glad if the community would so think of it, but we confess we find great difficulty in so thinking of it, and we fear that the community generally will find as great.

The next is the admission of hearsay evidence. The prosecution started out by examining a wit- in regard to what his (the witness') father-in-law had told him his daughter said the defendant had done, and that when there was not so much as a pretense that the daughter herself could not be got to testify. Why was not she brought? is the first question asked by every one that reads the proceedings. It cannot be denied that the thing looks badly. We venture to say that the like of it was never seen in any court claiming to be a court of justice. Subjected to the ordeal of hearsay evidence as Mr. LINN has been, how many of the court would come off unscathed?

The same is the case with the men brought from Cleveland. They could not prove, and they do not appear to have been brought to prove, a single immoral or imprudent act on the part of Mr. LINN. All they did prove, and all they seem to have been brought to prove, was what other people said about him being guilty of immoral or imprudent acts. But why were not those people brought themselves? Why did not the Presbytery bring them or get their testimony? If the Presbytery or any of its members knew that these people could prove that the defendant was guilty of any such act or acts as would render him unworthy of being a minister of Jesus Christ, it was their duty to get their testimony; they owed to the cause of good morals and of religion, they owed to the people over whom they have been placed, to the Church whose officers they are, to get it; and when they failed to get it they were unfaithful to the trust that had been reposed in them as office bearers in God's house. It will not do for them to say that they thought that hearsay testimony was all that was needed in such a case. If they should say so nobody would believe them, nobody would give them credit with being ignorant enough for that.

But perhaps the most remarkable thing about the whole proceeding was the manifestly uncandid manner in which some of the clergy testified in the case. They were sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth about the matters before the Presbytery. They were bound to do so without favor or partiality. Whether what they knew would operate against Mr. LINN or in his favor, they were bound to tell it, to tell it all, and to tell it fairly, to tell it without coloring on one side or the other, and without prevarication or shirking. Now we ask our readers to look over the testimony of these reverend gentlemen and say whether they all did so, and especially whether they all did so on cross-examination. Look at the questions that were asked on cross-examination, and say whether the answers were not in many cases no answers at all to the questions, but the merest dodges.

Then there were the facts that it was the prosecution would not examine at all before the Presbytery—they could only examine them in private. If the prosecution was successful, it was to ruin Mr. LINN'S character for life; it was to blast his prospects for life; the testimony of these witnesses was intended to make it successful, and yet the prosecution could only examine them in private. Was it not most extraordinary? What were the prosecution afraid of that they could not let the Presbytery and the bystander see and hear these witnesses? If it was right to have the trial private, so far as those witnesses were concerned, why not have it private altogether? Why was it not carried on with closed doors from beginning to end?

We have time to say no more to-day. All we care for is fair play between Mr. LINN and his prosecutors—it is all the people care for. But they do care for that. Whilst Mr. LINN is on trial before the Presbytery, the Presbytery itself is on trial before the people, and the people will as certainly render a verdict in the case as the Presbytery will, and the verdict of the people will be quite as effective as will be that of the Presbytery.

MACHINERY OF ELECTIONS.

The experiment of a registry law in Pennsylvania, the purpose of which is to secure to every qualified voter the untrammeled exercise of his right, and to make illegal voting or frauds on the ballot-box an impossibility—we think will prove successful, and in the end become a popular law. At first we anticipate there will be grumbling at the additional labor devolved on the elector to make good his right to vote, when it shall be challenged, and complaints as to the execution of the law, but apprehensions of this character have been exaggerated by the opponents of the registry system. The Assessor is compelled by law to do all the work of registration, and to visit every dwelling house in his district for the purpose of enrolling the names of voters; he has no discretion to decide upon the claim of any citizen to vote, except in cases of householders, whom he assesses, and to whose names on the list he affixes the words "qualified voter." The assessor obtains the names of the voters, and the grounds of their claim; and this done, he is required to make out what might be called descriptive lists of the electors, specifying their qualifications—whether housekeepers or not—their residence or boarding house, occupation, whether voting on age, naturalization, or a new comer to the district. These facts standing out on the assessor's list, it will be seen at a glance, may prove a bar to illegal voting in large populous districts, where the crime is most generally perpetrated. The claimant to the right to vote can be easily identified and localized. Under the registry law the duties of election officers are enlarged, so as to provide more efficient guards against illegal voting by non-residents, or on fraudulent naturalization papers. We cannot conceive why any good citizen should take objections to the law. It operates on all parties alike, and we look to hear as much grumbling from one side as the other as to its troublesome provisions. It is in the interest of every citizen that the ballot box should be preserved free from the "stuffer" or the perjurer, and the registry system we regard as most efficient move in this direction. Old residents and voters of known occupation and residence will experience no inconvenience from its operation, and only floating persons, strangers in the district, if legal voters, will be subjected to any additional care to make good their right to vote.

What with the brawling, drinking and heated political discussion, that characterizes our polling places on election day, the right of suffrage is losing much of its sanctity. This is unfortunate, and while the registry system will do something to abate the evil, there are other changes in the machinery of our elections that should commend themselves to the social science reformers. We do not think it would infringe upon proper theories of a pure Democracy if there was an accession of dignity and a repression of the levelling mob spirit in the conduct of our elections. The voter should not be compelled to make his way to the ballot box through a crowd of drunken and boisterous political "bummers" in the interest of this or that candidate. Nor should low drinking places be selected as the polling booths to gratify some ward politician who happily mixes politics and bitters to the advantage of the central powers. We believe it is possible that elections in cities should be conducted with some degree of decorum, and that the improvement would be a manifest advantage in our governing system does not admit of a doubt.

While in this country very little attention is given to the manner or means of obtaining the popular expression, in Europe, where elections form but a small element in the government, much thought has been bestowed upon the question of how to conduct them, and many plans have been suggested to facilitate the act of voting and of rapidly arriving at and making known the result of an election. The striking defect with us is the small assistance which the State gives her citizens in the conduct of elections. All it does is to provide a Bible on which to swear officers and electors, ballot boxes, election blanks and some red tape and sealing wax. All of the remaining properties necessary to a proper election, such as polling places, tickets, bringing out voters, &c., are left to citizens to manage as best they can. As a mere matter of convenience, without discussing the duty of the State to aid her citizens in these operations on which her own existence depends, the State should procure for each election division a commodious polling place, arranged with reference to the duty to be performed in it. These might be built in such a manner as to furnish room for political parties of the district to meet for organization. They could be so arranged, by glass partitions, that the whole operations of the election officers, during the contest, could be visible, to the by-standers. They should be away from taverns, and in localities not easily commanded or controlled by "roughs," and should be arranged to afford shelter from inclement weather. In England and France, in the great cities, and in other parts of the European continent, places to hold elections are provided by the Government. In this Government of the people, the solecism exists, that very little attention is paid to the reasonable wants of the people

It may seem visionary to suggest the idea that our political elections may be conducted in a dignified and courteous manner as they would be if freed from their present surroundings; but we believe it possible to realize all that we have here hinted at, and much more that is equally desirable. Let the registry law be fairly tried, and perfected if found incomplete in any part, so that it will be as impossible to poll an illegal vote as to intimidate or embarrass a legal voter, and then we will speedily arrive at the means to operate the machinery of our elections in a manner that will even dissipate Doctor BUSHNELL'S main arguments against women suffrage.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A street bully in San Francisco, who thought it safe sport to knock John Chinaman down, tried it the other day on a celestial market-man without the customary effect. John, instead of fleeing, knocked the coward down and beat him till he cried lustily for quarter. When the fellow regained his feet and was about to sneak away "John" said: "You spankee Chinaman ile to muchee. You wantee knock Chinaman down, you comee see me; me like fight; you sabe?"

The harvest has commenced in Wisconsin, Northern Iowa and Minnesota. The crops are a great success in those regions.

In his speech at the banquet in Pekin (not in China, but Illinois), on Thursday evening, Senator Yates declared himself in favor of moving the national capital, and predicted that it would be located in the Mississippi Valley within the next seven years.

The new directory of Chicago, just published, shows a total of 140,000 names—an increase of 18,000 since last year. The editor estimates the total population of the city as 350,000, and it is probably not less than 300,000.

The Marietta *Register* says: "A gentleman, of undoubted veracity, living in Newport township, Washington county, Ohio, informs us that a week or two since he stuck a stick into a hill of corn in such a manner that the point of the longest blade would reach exactly to the top of the stake. Just eight days after he measured from the top of the stake to the highest point of the corn, and found that it had grow three feet six and a quarter inches, or ¾ inches per day. The balance exhibited the same wonderful growth."

Jay Cooke and a large party of railroad men left St. Paul on the 8th inst., for a tour along the line of the proposed Northern Pacific Railroad. A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes from St. Paul that if Mr. Cook becomes satisfied by the observations of this party, that 12,800 acres per mile through the State of Minnesota, and 25,600 acres per mile through Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Washington Territories—an aggregate of 37,640,000 acres—will constitute a security for $10,000,000, "the readers of the *Tribune* may make a railway journey from Chicago to Puget's Sound on the 4th of July, 1876." The more the better.

It is understood at Washington that Senator Pomeroy is preparing a vigorous onslaught next winter, by the employment of a secret police, whom he has placed on the track of a number of alleged "rings" and legislative corruptions whose headquarters are popularly supposed to be in the Senate Chamber.

A Florida letter says the crops are as good as they have been for ten years. Corn is better than usual, and the cotton very promising, with a good season and exemption from caterpillars. The crop will be a good one.

At the late anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, it was announced that this organization had issued 57,216,485 copies of the Scriptures. The American Bible Society has issued 25,000,000, and the other societies 25,000,000 making more than 100,000,000 copies of the Bible within the last sixty years.

A party of seven Sisters of Charity came passengers from France, in the steamship Ville de Paris. They are said to be the first instalment of a hundred or more who have been sent for to aid the Catholic missions in their now rapidly extending work along the line of the Pacific Railroad.

The announcement that Hon. John Bigelow has been appointed to succeed Mr. Raymond as the Editor of the *Times*, has given rise to considerable newspaper gossip. It is said that forty or fifty of the prominent working journalists of New York are considering a proposition to form a sort of co-operative publishing company, and bring out a paper under the title of *The Journalist*, to be run in the interest of the profession. It is proposed that each member of the company shall pay into the common treasury one dollar a month, and that the sum thus raised shall form the working capital of the concern. The move may come to something, and may not. Two more enterprises are talked of. One is a popular medical paper, to be issued weekly, and to contain short editorials on some popular medical subject, and answers to all sorts of questions about health and remedies for disease. A well educated physician, and a brilliant young newspaper man are mixed up in the venture. And the other is a big religious thunderer in opposition to the *Independent* newspaper, which many members of the Congregationalist denomination regard as altogether too independent. Some $25,000 have been subscribed to the capital stock of this, and the arrangements are making for the speedy formation of a publishing company. It is proposed to make the paper a perfect orthodox organ, and to "mulled rotten" relentlessly. A specimen sheet is to be issued first, and the opening regular number will not follow for a couple of months after, so that the wise men of the denomination may have ample time to study the plans, make suggestions, and mould the organ to produce the proper pabulum for their flocks.

Mr. H. Sylvis, President of the National Labor Union, deceased at Philadelphia, on Tuesday last, was well known in Pittsburgh. For twenty years he has been a prominent leader in the labor movement in the United States, and has aided in the organization of a number of co-operative and other societies having for their object the benefit of laboring men. He was a native of Armagh, Indiana county, Pa., and was born in 1828. He went to work first upon a farm, and afterwards, at a blast furnace, thus laboring until he was eighteen years of age, when he began to learn the trade of an iron moulder. Until 1857, when he removed to Philadelphia and married, all his surplus earnings were sent to assist his father. In doing this he neglected his education, but managed to obtain considerable information from books to which he devoted his leisure hours. He became identified with the Labor Reform movement at its inception, and in March, 1863, called a council of the Presidents of the several trade labor unions, from which council the general movement throughout the country took form.

GENERAL JOHN NEWTON, the engineer who planned and constructed some of the most formidable Government works in the harbor of New York, proposes to remove the Hell-Gates which obstruct the eastern entrance to the port, simply by digging and firing a blasting. His plan is simply to sink the obstructing rocks deeper in the channel, so that instead of five feet there shall flow above them twenty-five feet of water. To do this he proposes to dig a tunnel under the river to a point below each rock which he wishes to sink, then prepare for it a large bed, place a barrel or two of glycerine beneath, and blow the rock in, in order that it may fall in fragments or otherwise into the place prepared for it.

THE "Wisconsin Editorial Association" sent a copy of their proceedings to Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. His note acknowledging the same concludes as follows: "This interchange of intelligence between men who have so large a part in forming the opinions and guiding the sentiments of the country must have the best of effects. Nor can I witness such hearty welcome to each other, such wide and overflowing hospitality, such generous contributions from every body to the common fund of enjoyment without feeling that the prairies are the kings of the continent, and that in reaching them men take a deep breath which makes them more largely human than they ever were before."

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says: Governor Stevenson has settled the vexed question of the Attorney Generalship, by appointing A. B. Caldwell, Esq., of this city. It will be remembered that Mr. C. was elected to the same position at the first election in the State—then in this Commonwealth, and while he occupied it gave general satisfaction. Under the Code the appointment of Mr. C. is for the remainder of the unexpired term of Hon. Thayer Melvin, who was chosen at the last general election, but who resigned it on his appointment to fill the vacancy in the Judgeship of this circuit, occasioned by the death of the late Judge Caldwell.

THE Grand Jury of Oneida county have found an indictment charging Assistant Superintendent Z. C. Priest, Vice President Fornance, Track Superintendent Newell, and Attorney Fairchild, of the New York Central Railroad Company, with manslaughter. The indictment charges these officials with being responsible for the accident that happened on the 28th of last August, between Utica and Whitesboro, by which several men were severely injured, and one, Michael Robinson, killed.

IN a review of travels, by an American author, the *Saturday Review* observes: "We are constantly reminded how much purer English is spoken and written by Americans than by ourselves. It behooves us, therefore, to take heed of such casual lessons as may enable us to bring up our notions of what is correct or chaste in style to the level of the latest and best trans-Atlantic standard. We are grateful for any hints which a visitor so recent and so vivacious as our author has to bear upon our old-fashioned diction."

A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says of Long Lake, in the Adirondack region of New York: "Fancy a village whose inmates had passed through the anti-slavery agitation, the war of the rebellion, and the suffrage campaign, and known of the great apple of discord, the negro, only by hearsay. A family brought a colored nurse, a few years ago, to Long Lake, and the people from miles around came to the hotel to see her, looking for the first time in their lives on a black face."

Mr. H. Percival Stebbing, the young Englishman who accompanied Sir John Barrington to this country, and whose singular disappearance from the Brevoort House, New York, some weeks since, gave rise to suspicions of foul play, has put in an appearance at that fraternity, looking rather the worse for wear. He will be sent home to England as soon as possible, agreeably to the request of his father.

GRIFFIN, the Erie engineer in the Mast-Hone catastrophe, has been admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000. Judge Sharswood, when consenting to this bail, well remarked that the offense charged was a most grave one and required stringent punishment.

WESTERN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY VS. REV. SAMUEL P. LINN.

Proceedings of the Ohio Presbytery—Public Opinion.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The ecclesiastical court now in session in the First Presbyterian Church in this city, has awakened an unusual interest in the community. The proceedings are watched by large numbers of attentive spectators, and read by thousands of careful readers, and as far as we have been able to learn, produce but one general feeling of disgust. No assemblage in the land calling itself a Court, has ever so outraged the attribute of justice, or so completely disregarded the time-honored rules of law and enlightened reason. We speak with deliberation when we say that we have never known an instance in which the intention of prosecutor, counsel, witness and court to convict was so apparent as in this.

In our criminal courts every man, however poor and humble he may be, accused of crime, is held to be innocent until the specific offense is specifically proved. The charge that A. is guilty of stealing a ham cannot be established by proof that A. had the reputation of stealing it. In our civil courts the plaintiff cannot obtain a verdict in his favor until he has clearly proven that the defendant is indebted to him in a certain amount for a certain consideration. Evidence of reputation of indebtedness is never heard of. Yet this ecclesiastical tribunal, composed of persons who profess to be followers of Him who said "let him who is without sin among you cast the first stone," set at defiance the universal rule of all courts and without offering proof of the specific acts charged proceed to prove guilt by reputation of guilt, and that, too, reputation required, aye indeed manufactured, after the accusation was out, which grew the motive for the present prosecution.

The intention to convict upon the part of all we say, is apparent. Thus, for instance, one witness, in his zeal to prove that the accused was guilty of falsehood in saying that certain persons had recommended his book, testified that he had not recommended it, but had merely suggested its publication. This was a Professor in a Seminary—a man of supposed education, intelligence and piety. It may be true that he did not use the word "recommend" and that this is the miserable subterfuge behind which his conscience took refuge. What better recommendation could there be than the suggestion to publish? It was not advice given to the accused after being informed of his intention to publish—the word implies that the idea of publishing originated with the witness himself, and every sensible person will say that there could be no stronger recommendation. Another witness alleged to have recommended the book and who testified that he had not subscribed to it, has, since the production of his autograph in the subscription book, asked to reconsider. Upon what other point may not the same witness have occasion hereafter to reconsider? Another witness testified that he had been the accused's friend and recommender until the Theological Seminary of his church had been made the subject of sharp and manly criticism.

And herein in our judgment lies the animus of this extraordinary inquisitorial trial. The accused was the critic. The court, prosecutors, witnesses and counsel, the pillars of the Seminary, he criticised. The failings, shortcomings of the accused were known long before, but were not thought worthy of ecclesiastical judgment and censure until the worst crime had been committed of disturbing the deep and protracted slumbers of the Professors of the Seminary by his sharp and decided criticism. That, and that only, is the offense for which the accused is being tried, and for which if found guilty he will be punished. The title upon the record is the Presbytery of Ohio vs. Rev. Samuel P. Linn, but as the Seminary Professors have inspired the prosecution they should in truth, fairness and justice amend the title to read the Western Theological Seminary vs. Rev. Samuel P. Linn.

It is time the farce were ended. The personal vindictive malice at the bottom is known to the whole community. The conviction of Mr. Linn will only be followed by showers of sympathy for himself, while the odium of the trial will rest with his persecutors alone. The attempt to brand with disgrace a young man of more intelligence and culture than some of his persecutors will recoil, and while doing him no injury, cannot possibly do any one any good. More than that, the Presbyterian branch of Christ's church is in peril, and will, if the outrage is permitted to go on, become more shame than than the whole of Mr. Linn's persecutors can hope to remove in a lifetime.

We say to the Court disperse—go home. Self examination is profitable at all times—at this time worth more than gold. The life and example of the Master whom you profess to follow are worthy of daily study and imitation. Think of His meekness, gentleness and forgiveness. Cultivate as much as you can His spirit of love. Remember that he tells you to help the weak and orgrive the erring. Do not forget that it is not only seven times that you are to forgive your offending brother, but seventy times seven. Think of His loving forgiveness when Peter denied Him, and do not imagine that Christ will permit you to deal with your brother in a different spirit. Remember that when He passed sentence upon the woman brought to Him accused of adultery it was not unilateral clear proof that she was taken in the act. And as He forgave her, when there was found no one pure enough to execute the sentence, and told her sin no more, so should you, in imitation of Him, take this young man by the hand, caution him, aid him with your counsel, encourage him, and with God's help, if you ask for it earnestly, you may save him in the church as a bright and shining ornament. Above all, for your own future happiness, do not forget that God will not accept you if you have evil or bad malice in your heart towards your bro her.

PERSONAL.

Mark Twain, at the Parker House, Boston, rang for "a copy of the laws of Massachusetts," "to see if there was anything to prevent him drinking ice water."

John G. Saxe, LL. D., after having lectured a over a thousand times on the Atlantic side of the continent, is announced to visit the Pacific shore in September, by invitation of the Mercantile Library Association of San Francisco, for a course of lectures before that body, stopping *en route* to answer calls along the line of the Pacific Railroad.

Olive Logan at Long Branch, we are told by a veracious correspondent, is getting handsomer and ruddier every day. She gets up every morning at five o'clock and walks four miles before breakfast, all alone. After breakfast she puts on a brown linen suit, and goes down to the beach to bathe in bicentric costume. She is the best swimmer of her sex, so the paddles, floats, treads water, swims backward, and scares the bathing-master by going way out where the sharks are. After the bath she puts on a blue dress, and paddles about for two hours, to the astonishment of the hotel barber, who swears he never saw the like. Then she puts on a gorgeous silk for dinner, and after dinner she generally rides out in the way she handles the ribbons is a caution to Grant. In the evening she puts on a satin dress with a long train, and is found arrayed with red velvet and yellow lace, and goes to some hotel where there is a hop, and at which comes out even stronger than in path, ballaire, or bowling along the avenue. At eleven o'clock she comes home, puts on a suit of brown merino, and writes woman's rights till bedtime.

Even the *World's* correspondent has a kind word to say of Mrs. Grant at the Long Branch ball. She wore one suit of Mrs. Grant that more one likes her. Even her enemies by the painter's standpoint are the worst of deformities—come to have a tender, touching look. She is evidently a very retiring and modest woman. During the hand-shaking she and her little daughter sat on a lounge behind the French minister's wife, "true womanly opposition" to [illegible] and Mr. Horace Greeley so supports one. Mrs. Grant's toilet was in admirable taste. White satin, with a zephyr-like overskirt of tulle looped up with exquisite and appropriate flowers. Flowers such as you might have culled in the country a half mile back from here. Poppies, cornflowers, sheafs of wheat. Over her shoulders a white point-lace cape was decently and elegantly drawn. In this respect the first lady in the land was in marked contrast with the second, third, or five hundredth, who promenaded about her with dresses of in such fashion that even the most *blase* eye could not fail to note their shameless immodesty."

The younger Grants are thus spoken of by a Long Branch letter writer: "At the hop in the Stetson House parlor on Thursday evening, his son and daughter joined in the pleasures of the hour. The son is handsomer than the father, yet so strikingly like him in the face that I knew who the lad was as soon as I saw him—and I was not on the lookout for him either. The daughter is a quiet mannered little girl, who dresses so modestly and becomingly that she would be snubbed and left in a corner by the satin sliced, feathered and furbelowed little baby belle who now flock round her like bees around honey, if she chanced to be the daughter of the ignoble Jones. For the little girl's own sake, I'm glad she isn't."

In speaking of the selection of Lord Howden as English Minister to Madrid, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says he is a "clever and experienced diplomatist," and "there is probably no other living Englishman so well conversed with the language, literature, institutions and public men of Spain." In this country these would be considered curious reasons to urge in favor of any diplomatic appointment.

The statement recently made that the defendant in the Sprague-Craig breach of promise case had taken an appeal to the Supreme Court of Illinois is denied by the attorneys of Miss Craig. A writ of error has been taken out on questions of law, but this does not interfere with the execution now in the hands of the Sheriff for the collection of $40,000 and costs, from the property of Mr. Sprague.

Alexander P. Tutton, of Reading, Pennsylvania, and D. P. Southworth, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, were on Saturday reappointed supervisors of internal revenue, without reference to territory. Mr. Tutton was formerly Supervisor of the Western and Mr. Southworth of the Eastern Judicial District of Pennsylvania. The appointing of supervisors at large is done with a view to collecting all the revenue possible.

Somebody writing from the home of Whittier says: "Among the amusing incidents which enliven the quiet home of this country bonne was that of the call of a gentleman who professed the greatest admiration for Mr. Whittier, declaring that he had made a study of his writings, but through the whole interview he addressed him as Mr. *Whittaker*. Such is fame."

Gov. Weller, of California, was wrecked on the Golden Rule, and on arriving at San Francisco he remarked to a friend: "Lost everything, sir, everything but my reputation." "Governor," replied his friend, "you travel with less baggage than any one I ever saw."

When the Princess Metternich was about leaving Paris the other day, she submitted to her husband a dressmaker's bill for 12,000 francs. He paid it. Then she brought out a milliner's bill for 2,500 francs. "My dear," said the Prince, as he opened his purse again, "I have noticed that in reporting as your Ambassadors diminish in size the price of them increases. One of these mornings we shall have the milliner bringing nothing but the bill."

F. W. Ballard, the defaulting insurance secretary of New York, was one of the most earnest and esteemed participants in the recent National Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations, held in Portland, Maine. But what of that? If stock gambling be uncharitable, alas for a good many city ministers!

POLITICAL.

Democratic papers in Illinois are insisting that in the framing of the new State Constitution, special attention shall be paid to the temperance and Sunday questions. In this respect, they say, the present Constitution should be altered in the sense of more liberal reforms, and to this end in all those counties where the Germans have influence they should use that influence to secure the nomination and election of candidates who possess liberal ideas, and who are advocates of modern progress.

General Schouler, of Massachusetts, in a private letter, says that if the liquor law is carried out to the end, as it has begun, the Germans in Boston, who have as an almost universal thing heretofore, voted the Republican ticket, will change front and stand like a wall of adamant against the party.

The candidates in Maine for Senator Fessenden's seat in the United States Senate are Hon. John Lynch, Gen. George F. Shepley, Hon. Josiah H. Drummond, Hon. Wm. P. Fessenden, Gov. Chamberlain, ex-Gov. Coney, Hon Lot M. Morrill and Speaker Blaine.

The majority for the Virginia Constitution is 157,044, and the vote for it comprised the entire vote of all parties except about four per cent. The majority against the disfranchising clause is 29,957, and that against the test oath clause is 80,962.

The Albany *Journal* and Cincinnati *Commercial* critise with some severity the letters of Secretaries Boutwell and Cresswell taking part in the Tennessee election. The *Journal* puts the case in this way, as between Senter and Stokes:

"Each was a rebel when he supposed that rebellion was likely to succeed, and to ally the State with the Confederates. Each became converted under the pressure of self-interest. And each has since acted with the party, supporting all its measures, including reconstruction, investure of the negroes with citizenship, and establishment of equal rights as a constitutional principle. The motive was not very high or commendable to either; but it is such as will be found conspicuous in the record of most border State politicians. The men who are now enthusiastic supporters of the Government, must have been equally earnest in opposing it, to fail, had the arms of the Confederacy triumphed.

"Between the *Journal* argues, it was not wise or proper, for a high officer of the administration to discharge upon the Secretaries treasonable infidelity and improper alliances with the enemy. It considers neither Stokes nor Senter representatives of the highest type of Republicanism, and regards it as most unfortunate that the choice is necessarily limited to two such men. The New York *Times* also regards Mr. Boutwell's letter as a mistake: "A mistake that is all the more serious because involving reflections upon the patriotism of the Republican supporters of Senter, the leaders of whom have built up the Republican party in Tennessee, and stood by it when Gov. Stokes was selfishly calculating the chances."

On next Monday the election in Kentucky takes place. A State Treasurer and members of the Legislature are to be chosen. J. W. Tate, the present Treasurer, is the Democratic candidate for re-election, and is opposed by Rinsey Wing on the Republican ticket.

The address issued by the committee appointed by the Texas Republican Convention, held at Houston June 7th, shows a state of party strategy similar to that which elected Walker and a Conservative Legislature in Virginia, and which is aiming to elect Senter in Tennessee; only the rebel spirit is more intense and defiant in Texas. The Texas Committee charge ex-Governor Hamilton with betraying the Republican party. They also publish a circular issued by a number of Democrats, advising their party to vote for Hamilton as a Republican, and to make no opposition to the adoption of the State Constitution, but to secure a Democratic Legislature.

The campaign in Ohio will be opened by Governor Hayes, at Wilmington, Clinton county, on the 11th of August. Senator Morton, of Indiana, having consented to make a speech in Ohio on the same day, it has been determined to have him also attend the Wilmington meeting. Those present on that occasion will have the opportunity of hearing able and eloquent addresses from two of the most distinguished orators of the West.

In Mississippi there is no such division among the Republicans as there was in the Virginia election, and is in Tennessee, between those who are for maintaining disfranchisement and test oaths, and those who are for their abolition. The Radical Republican party in Mississippi, comprising nearly all the Republicans, have pronounced against proscription, and in favor of a liberal and conciliating policy. There is no real division in the Republican ranks. The Democrats are trying to make it appear that there is one, by taking the name of Conservative Republican, in order to mislead the administration. The use of General Dent's name is a part of the same stratagem.

Union Republican Ticket.

STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR
JOHN W. GEARY.
SUPREME JUDGE.
HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE—THOMAS HOWARD.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—MILES S. HUMPHREYS, JOSEPH WALDON, ALEXANDER MILLAR, JAMES TAYLOR, D. N. WHITE, JOHN S. KERR.
ASSISTANT JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT—JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—F. H. COLLIER.
SHERIFF—HUGH S. FLEMING.
CLERK OF COURTS—JOSEPH BROWNE.
RECORDER—THOMAS M. HUNTER.
TREASURER—J. F. DENNISTON.
REGISTER—JOSEPH H. GRAY.
CLERK OF ORPHANS COURT—ALEXANDER HILANDS.
COMMISSIONER—C. B. BOSTWICK.
DIRECTOR OF POOR—ABDIEL McCLURE.

THE LAFAYETTE COURIER SAYS:

"In our advertising column will be seen the advertisement of Peterson's Green and Russian Ointment, a preparation of real merit. We judge of its merit from many high toned testimonials from prominent gentlemen with whom we are personally acquainted. It is put up in a neat and tasteful manner, at a low price which brings it within the reach of the rich and poor alike. It is said to be prompt and its cure permanent. Its use is painless and innocent. An article of this kind cannot but be considered in the light of a public good, for Corns and Bunions are the greatest pests to which the human family are subject. By its use, 'trip the light fantastic toe,' with ease and comfort now. We bespeak for it a trial.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY
A. J. RANKIN,
DRUGGIST,
44 SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞Sent on receipt of 60 cents to any address.

TO BE

BACKACHE.

Pains in the Back, Hips or Groin are in almost every instance caused by some disturbance of the Kidneys and Bladder.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills

Are peculiarly adapted to complaints of this nature. Ever since the introduction of these celebrated Pills, no one Diuretic Medicine has effected so many remarkable cures, and given such universal pleasure. They never fail when taken according to directions. Great care is taken in their preparation. They are so nice they do always. They contain nothing injurious, being purely vegetable—no harm can arise from their use in any quantity. They are adapted to all ages. Can be given to children with perfect safety. Sold by druggists, and prepares all liner qualities and makes them easy to take.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills,

Cure Gravel, Dropsy, Non-retention of Urine, Scrangury, Diabetes, Obstruction or Inflammation of the Bladder, and all Diseases of the Urinary Passages.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills,

Can be had at any Drug or Medicine Store, or from the Proprietor,

Geo. A. Kelly,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
Cor. Wood street and Second ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞Sent by mail on receipt of price—50 CENTS PER BOX. d*

T. F. PHILLIPS, 87 MARKET STREET.

CHEAP.

GREAT

BARGAINS

IN

SILK SACQUES AND LACE GARMENTS.

TO

REDUCE

STOCK,

LADIES' SUITS AND EVENING DRESSES MADE TO ORDER.

87 MARKET STREET.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Partnership between ROBT. M. BLAIR and JOHN BROWN was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership will be paid to the said JOHN BROWN, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment, at their shop, Hamilton street, Allegheny, where the business will be continued by the said JOHN BROWN. ROBT. M. BLAIR,
JOHN BROWN.

Pittsburgh, July 16.

THE BOARD O

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

To Holders of 5-20 Bonds.

BY EXCHANGING YOUR 5-20'S FOR

U. S. THIRTY YEAR CURRENCY SIXES,

The Premium Received on the Exchange will pay the difference between Gold and Currency Interest for SIX YEARS WITH GOLD AT 135.

BONDS ON HAND FOR DELIVERY.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield st.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 29, 1869.

There was a continuance of the easy feeling in our local money market which set in about the middle of last week. The demand for for loans is comparatively light, as the quiet in nearly all the walks of trade very materially lessen the number of borrowers.

—The local stock market is almost devoid of transactions. A few thousand Valley bonds were sold to-day at 83¾. There are some bids now at 83, Connellsville (Turtle creek division) are in the market at about eighty, but only 78 bid for them. These are only a six per cent. bond.

—The price for Government bonds to-day; we believe is the highest yet touched for the new issues.

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

	July 27.	July 28.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	136¼	136¼		¼
U. S. 6s, 1881	121½	121	1½	
U. S. 5-20's, 1862	123¾	124⅛		⅛
U. S. 5-20's, 1864	122¾	122⅞		⅛
U. S. 5-20's, 1865	122¼	123		
U. S. 10-10s	112¾	113		
5-20s, Jan. and July, 1865	120¾	121¼		
5-20s, Jan. and July, 1867	120¾	121¼		
5-20s, Jan. and July, 1868	120¾	121¼	1	

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
1881's, 6's	122⅝	122⅝	123
1862 5-20's	123¾	123¾	124⅛
1864 5-20's	122⅝	122⅝	122¾
1865 5-20's, old	122⅝	122⅝	123
1865 5-20's, new	121¼	121¼	121⅜
1867 5-20's	121¼	121¼	121⅜
1868	120¾	120¾	120⅞
10-40's	112	112⅛	112⅜
Gold	135⅞	136	136⅛

—Gold opened weak at 135¾, but has advanced to 136⅛. The New York *Commercial*, a leading financial journal, says: A strong "bear" influence is brought upon the market, and in its support a report has been circulated to the effect that the Government has rejected proposals from German bankers for a loan of $300,000 at five per cent., which so far as we can learn, is entirely without foundation.

—The stock market is more excited to-day. The principal advances were made in the Vanderbilt stocks. Reading, too, is strong. In relation to this stock the Philadelphia *Press* says of Tuesday's market: Reading was the prize feature and the fight between the "bulls" and the "bears" was a desperate one, in which, for the day, the former were overwhelmingly successful. The "bears" made a stubborn stand, but their opponents took all they offered and on any terms. The "bull" movement is the most decided and strongest that has been seen for a long time, and from the character of New York as well as our own city buyers, it seems evident that the "shorts" will suffer severely before the struggle is over. The enormous business of the road, the increase in money, and the heavy short interest, are all in favor of the advance, and will probably be found sufficient to sustain present figures but to run them higher. The stock to-day was in demand "flat," but the reasons that borrowers of stock were so numerous that they were content to keep their money on it without *interest*. Sellers options too were put out at ½ and ⅝ per share below regular stock, and the two facts together argue a further decline for "shorts." Over twenty-four thousand shares changed hands.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

July 29, 1869.	10 00 M	11 35 M	12 10 M	1 20 M	2 40 M	3 60 M
New York Central	211	211⅛	210⅞	211⅜	211	214
Hudson River		185¼		185⅝		
Harlem		161		160		
Reading	99¼	99¼	99	99⅛		99⅝
Michigan Central		140		140		
Michigan Southern	103¼	103⅛	103⅛	103⅝	103⅝	
Illinois Central		141		141		
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	107¾	107¾	107½	107⅝	107⅝	
Fort Wayne		154		154		
Chicago and Northwestern	79¾	79¾	79¼	79¾	80	
Do preferred	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	
Rock Island	113⅜	113¼	113⅝	114	113⅝	
Toledo and Wabash		73		73		
Toledo and Wabash, pref		102		102		
Chicago and Atlantic		76¾		76¾		
St. Paul		76¾		76¾		
St. Paul, preferred		90½		90½		
Ohio and Mississippi		32¾		32¾		
Pacific Mail		84½		84½		
Western Union Telegraph		37		36¾	36¾	
Adams Express		69		69	69	
Merchants Union Express		19¾		19¾	19¾	
American M. U. Express		42		41¾	41¾	
Wells, Fargo Express		22¾		22¾	22¾	
United States Express		69		69	69	
Gold	135⅞	135⅞	136	136	136¼	

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Wed.	Thurs	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	211⅝	214		
Hudson River	185¾	185¾		
Harlem	161	161		
Reading	99¾	99		1
Michigan Central	140	140		
Michigan Southern	103¾	103⅝		
Illinois Central	141	141		
Cleve. and Pitts	107¾	107¾		
Fort Wayne	153	154		
Chicago and North.	79¾	80	¼	
do preferred	91¾	91¾		
Rock Island	113⅝	113⅝		
Tol. and Wabash	73¾	74	¼	
do. preferred				
Chicago and Alton	161	162	1	
St. Paul	76¾	76¾		
do preferred	89½	89½		
Ohio and Miss	31⅝	32¾		
Pacific Mail	84¾	84½		
Western U. Tel	36¾	36¾		
Adams Express	69	69		
Merch U. Ex	19	19¾		
American M. U. Ex	41¾	41¾		
Wells, Fargo & Co	22¾	22¾		
United States Ex	70	69⅝		

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 86 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY EVENING, July 29, 1869. }

There was but little doing to-day in our general markets, and finally any change to be noted in prices since our last issue.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The receipts are fair but mostly inferior in quality. We quote new apples at $2 00 @4 00 per barrel, the latter figure for the best on the market.

BUTTER—Market dull. Prime to choice roll commands 22@25c ₱ lb.

EGGS—There is a moderate demand for fresh packed eggs at 19@20c ₱ dozen.

BEESWAX—Demand good at 40c ₱ lb for pure, and for mixed with grease 30c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—Market steady at $1 44 for extra No. 1, and $1 08 for No. 2.

BACON, LARD, ETC—Market active and demand good, with prices tending upward. We quote shoulders at 15¾@15¾c; rib sides 18c@18½c; sugar cured hams 23½c; canvassed sugar cured hams 23½c; canvassed breakfast bacon 22c; canvassed dried beef 23c. Lard in tierces 19½c, and inbuckets 21c. Mess pork ₱ bbl $34 50.

CHEESE—We quote Goshen cheese extra at 18½c; Goshen common 17c; Hamburg 15c; Factory 16@17c.

SEEDS—We quote flaxseed at $2 50 ₱ bushel. There is no inquiry for clover or timothy seed.

SALT—Sales to the trade at $1 75@1 80, and at $1 90@1 95 in a retail way.

TAR—Sales of North Carolina tar at $5 75@5 00, as to size of package.

PICKLES—No demand and prices nominally 70c@$1 ₱ hundred.

HAY—Receipts fair. New sells from country wagons at $16@24 ₱ ton, and old timothy hay at $2@28 ₱ ton, as to quality.

MILL FEED—The Pearl Mill prices are as follows: For bran, wholesale ₱ hundred, 90c; shipstuff, $1 10; middlings, $1 70; sweepings $2 05.

FEATHERS—Prime to choice 85@95c ₱ lb.

VINEGAR—Pure apple vinegar 24 gallon 25c.

CHICKENS—Live spring chickens at 55@60c ₱ pair by the coop.

BEANS—Dull at $1 50@2 00 ₱ bush.

HONEY—Sales of new honey at 33c ₱ lb.

TOMATOES—Sales of New Jersey at $1 50@2 00 ₱ box.

PEACHES—Sales of new peaches by the box at $2 50 for a choice article.

POTATOES—Receipts of new large, and prices are nominally 50@60c ₱ bush, and by the barrel $1 50. Retailing in the market at 50@70c as to quality.

CIDER—We quote Phoenix hydraulic cement at $2 25@2 50 ₱ bbl, and Johnstown at $2 ₱ bbl.

FLOUR—Market quiet and dull, but unchanged in prices for choice brands. There is a fair supply on the market, but the general amount is of common and inferior grades, which are held by millers at higher figures and not at nominal rates. We quote from store good to choice in bbls, at $5 50@6 50; low grade spring in bbls $6 50@6 75, and in sacks $6 25@6 50; winter wheat in bbls $7@7 50, and in sacks $6 75@7 25. We quote as follows, fresh ground articles, manufactured by the several mills in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Birmingham: Side: Best brands, in barrels, from $7 50@8 00, and in sacks, $7 25@7 50; second best brands from $7 00 in barrels, and in sacks from $6 75@7 00; third quality, $6 50@6 90 in barrels, and in sacks, $6 25@6 50, and good family baker's flour in barrels, from $6 50@6 90 ₱ bbl.

COARSE MEAL—We quote at 90c ₱ bush, as to quality.

GRAIN—Market dull. We quote new winter wheat from Southern Indiana, Illinois and Tennessee delivered here to the mills at $1 20@1 25 ₱ bushel for prime to choice. Old red winter wheat is in fair demand at $1 25@1 40 for prime to choice. Oats continue quiet and unchanged, with sales by the car load at 68 @ 70c, and from store at 75@78c ₱ bushel. Corn is scarce and firm at 90@95c ₱ bushel for choice in depot and elevator, and very extra prime yellow at $1 00 ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet at $1 25 ₱ bushel. No demand for buckwheat and prices entirely nominal. Nothing doing in barley.

WHISKY—Trade moderate and prices unchanged. We quote highwines at $1 05; Common rectified $1 05, and proof rectified $1 10 for rye and half corn $1 75; old Monongahela, two years old, $2 25, and old Monongahela, three years old, $3 50 ₱ gallon. Very old whiskies are scarce, and sell at high and nominal prices, varying from $5 00@8 00 ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, July 30, 1869. }

The market still looks weak, but remains steady at Wednesday's quotations. Only a few sales are reported, and are as follows:

CRUDE OIL.

1,000 bbls July at	14½c

REFINED OIL.

4,000 bbls, 1,000 each, September to December	33 c
2,500 bbls July at	31½c
1,000 bbls July at	31½c
500 bbls July at	31½c

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, July 29.—Closing prices last evening: Crude in bulk dull and nominal at 12@12½c; crude in barrels dull and held at 28½c; refined, nothing doing at lower prices; 32c on spot; 32½c for August; 33c for September; 30½@31c for prime light straw to white.

New York, July 29, 12:30 P. M.—Crude inactive and prices drooping.

New York, July 29, 2:30 P. M.—Market easier at 12½c for crude and 32c for refined.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 29, 2:45 P. M.—Market quiet; sales 200 bbls 65½@65 65, holding at $5 65@5 70.

PLEASANTVILLE, July 29, 2:40 P. M.—Market weaker; small lots sold at $4 55@4 90.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., July 29, 2:40 P. M.—Market quiet and nominal; quotations as follows: At Titusville $5 20@5 40; lower creek $5 55@5 60, at $5 90@6 05 on BLED.

MILLER FARM, July 29, 2 P. M.—Market quiet and dull at $5 10@5 20 by buyers.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29, 11:30 A. M.—Market weak. P. L. S. to W. 30½c; S. W. 31½c; crude 17c.

OIL CITY, Pa., July 29—Noon.—Market firm at 56 60 asked; $5 50 offered; no transactions.

PITHOLE, July 29.—Market dull and prices lower; $8 20 was the best offer.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

TIDIOUTE, Pa., July 29, 3 P. M.—Market quiet but very firm; sales 1,000 bbls in tank at $5 45.

PLEASANTVILLE, July 28, 2:30 P. M.—Crude $4 75; Market dull; nothing doing here.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 29, 2:45 P. M.—Market firm and steady; not much doing; crude firm at about $5 60.

TITUSVILLE, July 29, 2 P. M.—Market dull; nothing doing; $5 50 asked; $5 20 offered.

ROUSEVILLE, Pa., July 29, 3:40 P. M.—Nothing doing; no transactions; holders asking $5 65; offering $5 50@5 55.

OIL CITY, Pa., July 29, 2:00 P. M.—Market quiet but firm; $5 90 asked but no disposition to operate; no transactions.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Antwerp 90¾ francs. In New York crude 17½c; refined 32½@32¾c; market quiet.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29, 11:30 A. M.—July 31½@31¾c; August 32½c; September 34c. Good inquiry for July and August, but buyers and sellers apart in their views. Prices steady. Crude 17@17½c bulk.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29 (closing) 3 P. M.—July 31½c; August 32c; September 32½@33c. Crude 17@17½c. Market quiet and prices steady all day. Sellers showing very little disposition to operate at quotations. Sales 1,000 bbls July at 31½c; 2,000 bbls July 31½c.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

Cosmos Refinery	240	Kier's Oil Works	80
Warfield & Kier	360	Espy	
Fairview Refinery	320	Draper & Robertson	5
Fisher Bros	300		
Total			1,405

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R. and P. R. R. Oil Line.

Standard Oil Works	500	bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co.	Philadelphia.
Lockhart, Frew & co	487	bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co.	Philadelphia.
Fawcett, L & S Co	250	bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro.	Philadelphia.
McKeesy Bro. & Co	267	bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro.	Philadelphia.
Clarke & Company	86	bbls ref to Tack Bros.	Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined..... 1,602 bbls

Oil Shipped East by Penna R. R.

Brooke, R. & Co., 53 bbls refined, to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, July 30, 1869. }

The following are the current prices:

Acid.	lb	25	@	28	*Oil.*				
Acetic	lb	20	@	25	Cinnamon	lb	7 00	@	8 00
Citric	lb	130	@	35	—Castor	gal	3 70	@	3 80
Muriatic	lb	4	@	5	—Linseed	gal	1 70	@	1 80
Tartaric	lb	84	@	90	—Olive	gal	3 75	@	4 00
Nitric	gal	30	@	35	*Opium*				
Alcohol.					Cod liver	gal	2 25	@	2 50
Alcohol	lb	98	@	99	Lard	gal	1 75	@	2 00
Snoot	lb	95	@	1 05	Lard c	gal	1 00	@	1 30
Am. Carb	lb	25	@	28	Lemon	gal	4 00	@	5 00
—Acua	lb	10½	@	14	Linseed	gal	1 40	@	1 50
Annotta	lb	80	@	90	Neats f	gal	1 40	@	1 50
Alcohol Pot	lb	8	@	9	Sperm	gal	2 50	@	2 75
—Soda	lb	4½	@	5	—quarts	doz	7 50	@	8 50
Bal. Copa	lb	60	@	1 15	—pints	doz	4 00	@	4 50
Bay Rhm	gal	4 50	@	6 00	Origan	lb	80	@	1 00
Bark.					Peppermint	lb	90	@	1 00
Cassia	lb	28	@	90	Rosemary	lb	1 90	@	3 25
Cinchrd	lb	20	@	1 90	Sassafras	lb	1 00	@	1 25
—Pale	lb	90	@	1 05	Sperm	gal	2 75	@	2 90
Elm	lb	15	@	60	Turpentine	gal	1 00	@	1 10
Black Lead.					Whale	gal	1 20	@	1 40
Cumberland	lb	5	@	6	Wintergn	lb	1 00	@	1 10
East Ind	lb	12	@	16	Opium	ly	8 00	@	8 25
Flemish	lb	3	@	4	Quinine	oz	1 40	@	1 50
Blue Mass	lb	60	@	62	P. Paris	bbl	5 00	@	5 50
Blue Vit	lb	60	@	65	Putty	lb	3	@	4
Borax ref	lb	41	@	43	Bichrom	lb	22	@	24
Brimstone	lb	3½	@	4	Prussiate	lb	35	@	40
—Flor Sul	lb	7½	@	8½	Iodide	lb	3 50	@	5 70
Bromine	lb	1 00	@	1 10	Rochelle Yel	lb	30	@	35
—English	lb	1 60	@	1 65	Red	lb	1 05	@	1 10
Camphor	lb	1 60	@	1 65	Salts Tin	lb	24	@	30
Canthars	lb	2 00	@	2 10	Quin sulp	oz	2 50	@	2 60
Caps. carb	lb	1 60	@	1 65	Saltpetre	lb	10	@	12
—Roman	lb	55	@	65	*Root.*				
Chlorof m	lb	60	@	65	Alkanet	lb	24	@	26
Cloves	lb	48	@	50	Ginger X	lb	27	@	28
Cochineal	lb	60	@	65	—Jamaica	lb	30	@	35
Corn lye case	$	00	@	6 25	Ipecac	lb	3 62	@	3 75
Copperas	lb	2½	@	3	Jalap	lb	1 00	@	1 10
Cream Tar	lb	46	@	55	Liquorice	lb	1 13	@	1 20
Cubebs	lb	44	@	48	Rhubarb	lb	2 00	@	2 50
Dextrine	lb	12	@	15	Sarsa Hon	lb	65	@	70
Emery	lb	13	@	15	—Mexica	lb	65	@	70
Epsom Salts	lb	3	@	4	Senna Ten	lb	30	@	35
Ergot	lb	75	@	80	Sarsaparil	lb	30	@	35
Ext Logwd	lb	13	@	16	Sal Ammo	lb	9	@	10
—Log Calm	lb	45	@	55	—Epson	lb	5	@	8½
—Hæmat	lb	13	@	15	Shellac	lb	37½	@	44
—Sicily	lb	25	@	28	*Steel.*				
Gum Arabic	lb	60	@	70	Canary	lb	11	@	12
Galls Aleppo	lb	47	@	52	Hemp	lb	9	@	10
—Aleppo					Mustard	lb	1 00	@	1 25
Arabic sts	lb	52	@	58	Mustard	lb	17	@	19
—White	lb	60	@	65	Nutmeg	lb	80	@	85
Myrrh Trk	lb	65	@	70	—E Ind	lb	25	@	30
Shellac	lb	37	@	44	*Soda.*				
Trag s'rts	lb	50	@	55	Bi Carb	lb	7	@	8
—Flake	lb	1 40	@	1 50	Caustic	lb	7	@	8
Hoffm'n's	lb	48	@	51	Soap Cast	lb	18	@	21
Indigo Ma	lb	1 50	@	1 60	Soap Mott	lb	18	@	21
—Span B'l	lb	1 60	@	1 70	Starch	lb	8	@	9
Iodine Cr	lb	5 00	@	5 25	Sulphur Ld	lb	4½	@	5
Jump Ber	lb	6	@	7	Sumac Sic	lb	11	@	12
Log Chpd	lb	13	@	14	Sugar Lead	lb	25	@	30
Mace	lb	1 55	@	1 60	Turp spg sal	lb	55	@	65
Madder	lb	22	@	24	Vermil'n	lb	4	@	4½
Magne cal	lb	75	@	1 50	Copal	gal	2 50	@	4 00
Magnesia	lb	75	@	80	Damar	gal	3 40	@	3 65
Manna SF	lb	1 60	@	1 65	Japan	gal	1 40	@	1 65
Nutm No 1	lb	1 80	@	1 85	Ven Red	lb	4	@	4½
Nutm No 2	lb	1 60	@	1 55					

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, } EAST LIBERTY, } THURSDAY, July 29, 1869. }

CATTLE—The run of cattle for the week our report of saturday evening last has been heavy, and mainly common in quality, and this kind today was rather nominal in price, but fully 50 to 100 pounds down from the rates ruling last week. Choice shipping cattle were in light supply, and with a good demand, commanded fully last week's figures. The demand for any but prime to choice cattle is very light, and prices drooping, with the pens unusually full, and a large number reported on the way.

HOGS—The run since our last has been light, with a good demand prevailing, sufficient to take all the offerings on arrival, and at an advance of fifty cents per hundred. One extra lot on Wednesday was disposed of at $10 75, and another at $10 80 ₱ hundred, the highest prices obtained for a long time. We quote Yorkers to-day at $9 00@9 50, and Philadelphia at $10 00@10 75 for prime to extra. The yards are generally cleared of stock every day.

SHEEP—We have no particular change to note in Sheep since our last report. The receipts continue light, and hardly adequate to supply the demand, especially for prime fat articles. The best in the market readily sells at 8½@8¾c ₱ pound, and wanted at that. The low and very common grades are disposed of at entirely nominal rates, not quotable, some selling as low as 6c ₱ head, and from that up to $1 00 ₱ hundred, for a middling fair article.

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, July 30, 1869. }

The manufacturers of white lead have reduced the price of white lead to the following quotations:

Strictly pure in lots of 2,000 ℔ in oil			13½c
Strictly pure in lots of 500 ℔ in oil			14 c
Ground in oil	7	@	12½c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs			13 c
Orange Mineral			14½@15 c
Pure Red Lead			12 @12½c
Painters' Red Lead			10½@11 c
Litharge			11½@12 c
Selected Zinc, ground in oil			11 @13 c
Zinc Paint, ground in oil			8 @13 c
Putty			4½ @5½c

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, July 29, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Quiet, firm and unchanged.

FLOUR—Quiet at $5 75@7 25 for spring extra.

WHEAT—No. 1 quiet at $1 38@1 40; closing unchanged; No. 2 more active; early sales at $1 35@1 36; subsequently at $1 34@1 34½, closing at $1 36@1 36½, cash and seller the month. This afternoon No. 2 unsettled and easier at $1 32½@1 33, seller August.

CORN—Dull; No. 2 declined 1½@2c; sales at 90@90½c, closing at 90@90¼c; neglected 1½@2c lower; sales at 85@85½c; no grade 2@4c lower; sales at 81@82c. This afternoon sales of No. 2 at 90@90½c, seller August.

OATS—More active and 1@2c lower; sales of No. 2 at 61@61½c; closing at 61½c, seller August; rejected at 55@55½c.

RYE—Quiet and a shade easier at $1 08 for No. 1 and $1 06@1 06½ for No. 2.

BARLEY—Nominal at $1 35 for No. 2, seller last half September.

HIGH WINES—In good demand at $1 04, holders asking $1 05.

PORK—Firm and active at 13¾@14¼c for common to prime Cobs.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firm. Mess pork $33 50. Lard 18½@18⅝c. Sweet pickled hams 19@19½c; dry salted shoulders 13½c.

CATTLE—Quiet and easier at $2 25@4 85 for common to good cows; $5 00@6 87½ for light; $4 50@7 25 for fair to good shipping beeves.

HOGS—Active and 15@25c higher; sales at $6 10@9 25 for common; $9 35@9 50 for fair to medium; $9 60@9 75 for good to choice.

FREIGHTS—Inactive.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—Flour unchanged; family $6 25@6 75. Wheat in demand and 2c higher on city mills and for shipment; sales 1,200 bush new red at $1 30@1 34, new white $1 40, and old mixed $1 50; very choice white sold at $1 55. Corn scarce and in demand and 1c higher. Oats in better supply and lower; old 73@75c; new 60@65c. Rye steady at $1. Tobacco firm; sales 153 hhds at $6@18 50. Whisky advanced to $1 10, and the market closed firm. Provisions dull and lower; mess pork sold at $33 bulk meats held at 13½@13¾c for shoulders; 16½@17c for sides. Bacon—10c for shoulders; 18½@18¾c for sides; the demand was moderate only, but not offered. Lard steady at 18@18½c for tierces. Sugar cured hams 23@23½c. Lard, refined, firm at 19@20c. Keg—19½@19¾c. Linseed oil 86@91. Lard oil $1 25@1 40. Petroleum 29@32c for refined. Groceries in good demand at full rates. Sold 136 tonying. Exchange firm at par buying. Money market easy.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, July 28.—Flour—City made $9 00 for XXX white; $7 75@8 00 for XX amber; $7 50@7 00 for XX red winter; $6 00@6 50 for family; $5 50@5 75 for XX spring; country made $7 50@8 25 for XX white; $7 00@7 25 for XX red and amber; $6 50@7 00 for spring. Rye held at $1 10@1 15. Petroleum—refined dull buyers and sellers apart; held at 30@31c for July and August for standard white; crude lower; held at $9 00.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, July 29.—Bagging very firm and heavy at 30@31c for 2¼ pounds and $1 00@1 05 for 2½ pounds; white $1 25. Corn—bulk, 90c. Oats—bulk 75c. Rye 1@2c lower; holdings of 1,000 bushels 85c. Bacon shoulders 15½c; clear rib 18¾c; clear sides 19½c; hams—extra sugar cured, 26c. Lard 18½c. Highwines $1 10.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT July 29.—Flour—low grades scarce at $4 50@5 50, choice brands $6@8 50. Wheat—white steady at $1 30@1 31; amber 1c lower at $1 30@1 31; red 6c lower at $1 28@1 29. Corn—No. 1 sold at $1 10. Oats—sales at 80c for white. No. 2 Red—bran $16@17; coarse middlings $22. Rye 90c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, July 29.—Flour steady. Wheat—amber 2c lower; red 2c better; amber $1 35; No. 1 red $1 43; No. 2 red $1 37; No. 2 white Wabash $1 40. Corn steady; No. 1 58c; No. 2 57½c; rejected 1c better at 56c. Oats quiet and nominally unchanged. Rye in demand; none offering.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, July 29.—Cotton—receipts 17 bales; exports none. Flour steady at $5 50@6 00. Wheat $1 10 @1 50. Corn 90@$1 00. Oats 80@82c. Hay $28 00. Bran $19 00@20 00. Corn meal $4 50@4 75. Pork $34 50. Lard 20@22c. Bacon shoulders 15½c; sides 19½c.

COUPONS,

Gold and Bonds,

BOUGHT AT

HIGHEST QUOTATIONS.

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER,

CORNER FIFTH AND WOOD STREET.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 136¼@136⅜.

NEW YORK, July 29—P. M.

Wall street has been speculating all day on the future policy of the Secretary of the Treasury. Some heavy operations have taken place, especially in governments, based on the theory that gold sales and bond purchases in August will be similar to those in July.

MONEY

Easy at 7 per cent., with occasional exceptions at 5 per cent. Discounts in better request at 8 per cent.

STERLING

Sterling 107¾@110¾.

GOLD

Higher closing strong at 136¼@136⅜, opened at 135¾ and closed at 136⅜@136⅝. Carrying rates at 4@7 per cent; clearances $7,000,000; gold exports $240,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Active, excited and closing rates highest on record. The operations in the new bonds exceeded all others in '68 issues: Coupons 81, 123@123⅛; do '62, 124⅝@ 124⅞; do '64 12?@12?; do '65, 123@124; do new, 121⅛@125⅞; do '67, 124⅝@125 do '68, 125⅛@125⅜; do 10-40s, 109¼@109⅝.

STATE BONDS

Dull, but steady. Missouris 87¾; old Tennessee 69; new do 64; old Virginias 58¾; new do 61; old North Carolinas 56¾; new do 50¾.

STOCKS

Generally steady and buoyant, particularly at Saratoga yesterday on the consolidation question.

5-20 PRICES.

Canton 58; Cumberland 33½; Western Union 36½; Quicksilver 16; Mariposa 9; preferred 18; Pacific Mail 84; Water Power 18; Adams Express 69½; Wells-Fargo 22¾; American 42; United States 69; Merchants' Union 19; New York Central 214½; Harlem 165; Hudson 185¾; Reading 99¼; Erie 25; preferred 55; Michigan Central 140; Michigan Southern 103½; Illinois Central 141½; Pittsburgh 107¾; Northwestern 80; preferred 90½; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 72; Rock Island 114; St. Paul 76½; do preferred 87; Wabash 74; Fort Wayne 154; Terre Haute 37; do preferred 50; Chicago and Alton 161; preferred 162½; Ohio and Mississippi 32¾; Dubuque and Sioux City 104¾.

MINING SHARES

Dull. Gregory 81 70; Smith & Parmelee 2 35; La Crosse 14; Coppers at Boston—Copper Falls 6¾; Franklin 11; Hecla 46; Minnesota 21; Quincy 73.

Receipts at the sub-Treasury, $2,090,468; payments, $2,400,000; balance, $86,190,888. Disbursements of coin interest $162,970.

New York Barnes.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Cotton less active and unchanged in prices; sales 8,000 bales at 34c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 9,422 bbls; flour dull and declining; sales 6,000 bbls at $5 80@6 25 for superfine and western; $6 75@7 35 for extra State; $6 75@7 70 for white wheat extra; $6 90@7 50 for round hoop Ohio; $7 40@8 00 for extra St. Louis; $8 00@10 50 for good to choice do; including 10,000 bbls sales were 500 bbls good extra State, to arrive next Monday, at $7 00. Rye flour steady; sales 450 bbls at $5 25@5 75. Corn meal steady; sales 450 bbls at $4 75@5 75, the latter for choice. Corn—receipts 46,000 bush; declined a shade; firmer and closed heavy and declining; sales 95,000 bushels at $1 30@1 34 for No 2 spring; $1 34@1 35 for prime parcels; $1 39@1 40 for No 1 do; $1 35 for No 1 and 2 do; and at $1 42 for white Michigan; $1 48 for new white red, the first of the season; $1 20 for white California; $1 02@1 04 for amber western; $1 04@1 10 for choice new amber Southern; also 80,000 bushels new red Ohio and Indiana, the first half and all from on private terms. Rye quiet and nominal. Barley and barley malt dull and nominal. Barley—sales 10,000 bushels; corn dull, heavy and 2c lower; sales of 58,000 bushels at 85@87c for unsound; new mixed western $1 09@1 12; sound do closing at $1 19 for prime; $1 19@1 14 for Southern yellow; $1 14@1 15 for white. Oats—32,332 bushels oats decidedly lower; sales of 22,000 bushels at 70@72c for Canada; 73@74c for State; 73c for new Maryland; Rice steady; sales of 100 tierces Carolina at 10c for duty in jair request; sales 1,100 bags Rio on private terms. Sugar easier; sales 1,000 hhds at 11@11½c for refining; 12c for Porto Rico, Molasses dull. Petroleum firm at 31 @31½c for crude; 32½@32¾c for refined. Pork quiet and steady. Linseed oil quiet at 86@91 for casks. Turpentine steady. Pork steady; sales 200 bbls mess for new mess; $32 25@32 50 for old do; $27 75@28 50 for prime; $28 62@28 75 for prime mess. Beef steady; sales 150 barrels at $8 00@16 00 for new plain mess; $7 50@8 00 for old do; $8 00@8 50 for extra do; beef nominal at $20 00@23 00 for prime mess; $28 00@30 00 for extra do. Beef hams steady; sales 100 bbls at $28@31. Cut meats firm; sales 25 packages pickled bellies at 19½c; 100 packages shoulders at 13½c. Butter firm at 36@37c for Ohio; 46@50c for state. Cheese firmer at 14@

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

OHIO PRESBYTERY.

TRIAL OF REV. S. P. LINN.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Almost a Fight—The Committee on Depositions—The Result of their Labors—Dr Jacobus Makes an Explanation of his Testimony—Mr. Linn Makes a Speech and is Applauded—A Motion to Clear the House of Outsiders—An Exciting Time—The Prosecution Ended—The Defense to Commence to day.

Morning Session.

Presbytery met at ten o'clock in the Lecture Room of Dr. Scovel's Church, the Moderator in the chair.

Prayer was offered by the Moderator, after which the minutes of the previous session were read and approved.

DR. JACOBUS WITH REFRESHED RECOLLECTION.

Dr. Jacobus stated that he desired to make a correction in his testimony. In regard to his having never examined the manuscript, it was not examined so farasheconl remember. He stated, by way of explanation, that he had stated on cross-examination that he did not remember having subscribed to Mr. Linn's book, but if he could be shown his signature he would acknowledge it. Mr. Linn had since shown his name on the list of subscribers, and he now wished to state that he *did* subscribe for the work.

Mr. Braddock suggested as the defendant was absent it might be best to defer the matter.

Dr. Jacobus stated that Mr. Linn's counsel was present and the correction might as well be made now.

Mr. McKaig said he had not had an opportunity of consulting Mr. Linn, and did not know exactly as to the line of defense to be pursued and thought it would be better to defer the matter until Mr. Linn should be present.

As no motion had been made the matter was dropped for the present.

SOMETHING TO KEEP THE DOCUMENTS IN.

Mr. Beatty stated that it was necessary that the clerk have something in which to keep the documents. He would move that something be procured in which the documents might be kept under lock and key, and that the Treasurer be directed to furnish the means for so doing. Adopted.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COURT AND THE EVENING MAIL.

Mr. McIlwaine—I wish to call the attention of the Presbytery to another matter, and I do so from a sense of *duty at this time*. I have mentioned in one of the public papers by name as taking a course of action in this investigation, and manifesting a spirit which, if true, utterly unfits me to be a member of this Court and sit in judgment upon the case now before it. The things alleged in the statement I here publicly pronounce false and slanderous, and I appeal to the body for how me out, if I have been guilty of any one act inconsistent with my position as a member of this Court.

The Moderator—State what it is that the Presbytery may know.

Mr. McIlwaine—It is an article in the *Evening Mail* of yesterday afternoon.

A COPY OF THE "MAIL" WANTED.

The Clerk—Is there a copy of the *Evening Mail* in the house?

Mr. McIlwaine—There was a copy in the house circulating around a few moments ago, and the article came under my eye. I have not a copy myself. The statement that the things alleged in the article I declare to be false and unfounded, as my conduct during the progress of the trial, and I want Presbytery to say whether it is or not.

The Moderator—It will be necessary to produce the article. If the brother wishes the voice of the Presbytery, it will be necessary, of course, to have the article.

Dr. Marshall—I suppose the reporter of the *Mail* is present. The paper was handed to me last evening. I look upon it as exceedingly disgraceful to the ministry. I do not think we ought to charge any of the reporters here with writing the article. I look on it as editorial and does not come from the reporter. But it is exceedingly void of character. It says there was a ragpicker picking rags out of the street more eager in that matter than Drs. McIlwaine and McKinney in this matter. That is the substance of the article, and I pronounce it a falsehood and slanderous. I would like to discharge the reporter with it; it is editorial. I think Presbytery ought to denounce the whole thing.

The Moderator—It will be necessary to have a copy of the paper.

Mr. Marshall—I have a copy at my room in my carpet sack, but not a copy here.

THE MAIL NOT YET FOUND.

The Clerk—Is there a copy of the *Evening Mail* in the house?

Dr. Marshall—I will look and see if I can find a copy.

Dr. Marshall then left the lecture room to hunt up a copy of the *Evening Mail*.

A MAIL FOUND.

Soon after he returned with the copy and read the following extract; "They have faithfully ransacked the bag of every contraband rumor and no vagrant rag-picker ever ehuckled over his midnight spoils more joyfully than did Drs. McKinney and McIlwaine over the batch of scandal they have heaped together against the young clergyman."

THE ARTICLE AND QUESTION OF CHARACTER.

Mr. McKinney—Mr. Moderator: I think Mr. McIlwaine has a character before this community which will not be touched by an article such as that. I think I have a character to lose, an article of that kind will not injure. That is the way I feel. I may be wrong.

A DENIAL ASKED FOR.

Mr. McIlwaine—I wish Presbytery to deny this accusation and declare the thing false and slanderous in every respect. I do not know anything about the reporters. It is an editorial I believe.

Mr. McKaig—Suppose you make a resolution that the house denounce the accusation to be false and slanderous.

Dr. Marshall—I do not charge the reporter with the article. It comes from the sanctum of the editor. I move that inasmuch as the *Mail* of last evening has published this thing, that we pronounce it false and slanderous in relation to these brethren as stated.

THE QUESTION.

Question—Shall the article in the *Mail* of last evening be pronounced false and scandalous?

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Braddock—I am opposed to selecting out this paper. There are other papers that have published articles.

THE REPORTER EXONERATED.

Prof. Wilson—As the reporter of the *Mail* is here, I would say that he is a gentleman whom I have known for many years personally, and I am willing to take the responsibility of saying that he is entirely clear of anything of this kind. I bear this testimony cheerfully, feeling like exonerating the reporter entirely.

THE MOTION CARRIED.

The motion of Dr. Marshall was then put by Moderator and carried, four of the members voting in the affirmative and none in the negative.

AN INCIDENT.

During the time that a copy of the *Mail* was being searched for, a well known clergyman was reading a copy outside the hall when he was approached by one of the clerical witnesses who snatched the paper, saying, "That is just what we want."

The clergyman man who was reading the paper told him he had better hold on.

The witness asked him if he was trying to suppress things, and insisted on having the paper.

The clergyman who had the paper replied that he (the man who wanted the paper) had gone about far enough, and for a time the prospect of a "set-to" between the reverend gentlemen was not so remote as it might have been.

THE COMMISSION.

Mr. McKinney stated that the committee appointed Wednesday evening had been taking testimon, and were expected to return soon. He hoped the brethern would enjoy themselves as much as possible during the absence of the committee.

After waiting until about noon o'clock for the Commission, on motion of Mr. Canfield, Presbytery adjourned until two o'clock with prayer by Dr. Jennings.

Afternoon Session.

Presbytery met at two o'clock, the Moderator in the Chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Hazlett, after which the minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

THE DEPOSITIONS.

Rev. Mr. Collier, from the Commission appointed to take testimony, stated that they had visited the office of Mr. Moore, on Beaver street, afterwards visited Mr. Patterson, both of whom were examined. The Commission visited the residence of Mr. Leslie, with a view of securing the testimony of the servant girl. She refused to testify before the Commission. The testimony taken was then read as follows:

THE ASSAULT ON THE ALLEGHENY BRIDGE.

W. D. Moore, being duly sworn, testified as follows in regard to the assault on the Suspension Bridge:

Saw Mr. Linn coming along with a lady; saw some man coming up behind; the man used some profane expression and struck Mr. Linn, and Mr. Linn's hat fell off. Mr. Linn begged pardon and immediately ran towards Allegheny, leaving his hat; the man started after Mr. Linn; followed him a short distance, and came back and asked the woman what she was doing with that man?

Q.—Could Mr. Linn hear any remarks between the man and woman after the striking? A.—I think not.

Q.—What became of the hat? A.—I picked it up and carried it to the Allegheny side and it up and carried it to the Pittsburgh end, and left it in then back to the Liberty street hall; left it in the toll house with Mr. Long.

Q.—Do you know the woman? A.—No.

Q.—When did this occur? A.—About election time last fall.

Q.—Is it generally known throughout the shop? A.—I think no one knows it but the parties in the office.

Q.—What time in the evening? A.—A little after dark.

Q.—What is the hat? A.—It is still in the toll house with Mr. Long, who was toll-keeper when the hat was left with him. He is a police officer now in Pittsburgh. Don't think the man was drunk.

Cross-examination.—Q.—My full name is Wm. D. Moore; reside on Beaver street, Allegheny; am a member of the coach-making shop; am a member of the coach-making firm of Workman, Moore & Co; cannot tell the month, but it was during the election excitement month; don't remember whether there was a month; don't remember whether the bridge torchlight procession was that night; the bridge was not much crowded; very few were about; was not much crowded; was talking to Mr. where we were; I think the man said to Mr. Linn, "You were going doing with my wife?" I am sure this man struck Mr. Linn from behind; Mr. Linn turned to appologize; the man did not give him time, but started after him; Mr. Linn ran; I think Mr. Linn said, "Hey your mistake, sir," or something like that; Mr. Linn ran towards the Allegheny toll gate; I think this occurred between the first pier and the toll gate.

Q.—Did Mr. Linn cross the roadway? A.—Did not see Mr. Linn after he ran away.

Q.—Why did you not leave the hat at the Allegheny gate? A.—Don't know why.

Q.—Why did you take it to the Pittsburgh side? A.—We were making sport of what had happened; did not think of leaving it at the Allegheny end; never spoke to Mr. Linn after this affair; Mr. Marshall called to pay a bill and asked me about the affair.

Q.—Have you any reason to believe that Mr. Linn knew where the hat was before this occurring? A.—I have not.

Q.—Has this matter been spoken of generally? A.—I think not; a good many have spoken to me about it since I told it.

Re-direct.—Q.—Did you tell Mr. Long what had happened when you left the hat? A.—I did.

By Committee—Did you see Mr. Linn insult this lady in any way? A.—I did not.

A.—When this affair took place we were going towards Pittsburgh and they were coming towards Allegheny.

Q.—Did Mr. Linn rush past you without apologizing to your brother? A.—He did.

Re-cross examination—Were you near the parties when this occurred? A.—Yes.

Q.—How near? A.—About twenty feet.

Q.—Did anything particularly attract your attention to the matter before the striking occurred? A.—No.

Q.—Could you see them? A.—I could see them distinctly.

Approved by the witness.

WM. D. MOORE.

Evidence of Mr. Patterson, who was duly sworn—My name is George W. Patterson; reside on Ridge street, Allegheny; am acquainted with Mr. Linn, but not intimately; know him by his coming to my house to see my daughters.

Q.—Did he come with your approval? A.—He did not.

Q.—Why did you disapprove of his coming? A.—As a parent parent I thought it not best for him to come; don't wish to say anything derogatory to Mr. Linn; my reasons are private.

Q.—Did you forbid him the house? A.—I did, and said it would be a particular favor to myself and daughters if he would not come. Mr. Linn came to my house and inquired for my daughters. I told him they were not at home. I said, "Sir, I have a favor to ask of you, that you would discontinue your visits to my house. It would be a favor to me, if and daughters if you would do so."

Q.—Had your daughters made complaint to you of his treatment? A.—My daughters did not, but my *daughter* did.

Q.—Did any other one than a member of your family warn you against Mr. Linn? A.—No.

Cross-examination—Did you ever have any intimate personal acquaintance with Mr. Linn? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you ever converse with Mr. Linn previous to the evening above referred to? A.—I did, before he went to Cleveland.

Q.—Did you ever witness any misconduct on the part of Mr. Linn towards your daughters? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did your daughters appeal to you for protection on the evening on which you requested him to leave the house? A.—My daughters did not appeal to me for protection against Mr. Linn in his presence, or he would have left the house mighty quick.

Q.—Did your daughters ever appeal to you for protection? A.—No; but they made complaint against Mr. Linn's conduct.

Q.—Did they ever state the reason of the complaint? A.—My youngest daughter did.

Q.—What was the reason? A.—I decline to answer; my reasons are private.

Q.—Did you ever speak to Mr. Linn about the reason why you requested him to leave the house? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you ever speak of this outside of the house? A.—It is likely I did.

Q.—What is the name and age of your daughter? A.—Would rather not state the age or name of my daughter.

The testimony was then read and approved by the witness.

DR. JACOBUS EXPLAINS.

A number of witnesses were called by the prosecution; some did not respond and others were objected to by the defense on the ground that their names were not on the list furnished the defendant, and Dr. Jacobus took the stand to make an explanation in regard to his testimony.

Dr. Jacobus—I would state the point in relation to my testimony. I have no objection in regard to my testimony or examination of the manuscript as alleged by the defense. This does not refer to the *first* appointment. But in cross-examination it was inquired whether I had subscribed to the book. To the best of my knowledge I had not subscribed to the book. I did not ask the question as a question I participated. To the best of my knowledge I had not subscribed to the book. I did not think my signature was shown I would acknowledge it.

Mr. Linn—You would say at that point of the explanation is in the testimony?

The Clerk—The clerk distinctly remembers the testimony.

Mr. Linn—We do not want the clerk's remembrance, but the testimony as approved.

The clerk read the testimony of Dr. Jacobus. The point called in question as recorded by him was as follows:

"Mr. Linn never submitted to me his manuscript. He spoke of the book by some of us, of course, I never examined it; to the best of my knowledge and belief I never subscribed to the book; the book was sent to my house or left at my door. I did not suppose until to-day that I was a subscriber to the book."

Dr. Jacobus—The statement was made in the afternoon of the day before yesterday. Yesterday I asked Mr. Linn to let me see his subscription book, and I found my name for the book and I told him I would make this explanation immediately, and found no opportunity to do so during the session as court opened. I am happy to do it now, and desire that it be recorded.

Mr. Linn—Of course I do not now object to a verbal statement by Dr. Jacobus, but I do object, for the following reasons, to having the explanation recorded:

First. The question was direct. I put the question specifically. He defined to the best of his knowledge and belief he had not seen the manuscript or subscribed for the book. He said on the cross-examination that he had not subscribed to the book. Two days have since elapsed since that testimony was taken. I believe Dr. Jacobus has come to me, and that I had his signature among the subscribers—taken in his own study after quite a lengthy conversation in regard to it. He deliberately mentioned that fact. It must have reached Dr. Jacobus' ear that I was about to make a statement and not come from the reporter. But it is exceedingly void of character. It says there was a ragpicker picking rags out of the street more eager in that matter than Drs. McIlwaine and McKinney in this matter. That is the substance of the article, and I pronounce it a falsehood and slanderous. I would like to discharge the reporter with it; it is editorial. I think Presbytery ought to denounce the whole thing.

The Moderator—It will be necessary to have a copy of the paper.

Mr. Marshall—I have a copy at my room in my carpet sack, but not a copy here.

THE MAIL NOT YET FOUND.

The Clerk—Is there a copy of the *Evening Mail* in the house?

Dr. Marshall—I will look and see if I can find a copy.

Dr. Marshall then left the lecture room to hunt up a copy of the *Evening Mail*.

A MAIL FOUND.

Soon after he returned with the copy and read the following extract; "They have faithfully ransacked the bag of every contraband rumor and no vagrant rag-picker ever chuckled over his midnight spoils more joyfully than did Drs. McKinney and McIlwaine over the batch of scandal they have heaped together against the young clergyman."

THE ARTICLE AND QUESTION OF CHARACTER.

Mr. McKinney—Mr. Moderator: I think Mr. McIlwaine has a character before this community which will not be touched by an article such as that. I think I have a character to lose, an article of that kind will not injure. That is the way I feel. I may be wrong.

A DENIAL ASKED FOR.

Mr. McIlwaine—I wish Presbytery to deny this accusation and declare the thing false and slanderous in every respect. I do not know anything about the reporters. It is an editorial I believe.

Mr. McKaig—Suppose you make a resolution that the house denounce the accusation to be false and slanderous.

Dr. Marshall—I do not charge the reporter with the article. It comes from the sanctum of the editor. I move that inasmuch as the *Mail* of last evening has published this thing, that we pronounce it false and slanderous in relation to these brethren as stated.

THE QUESTION.

Question—Shall the article in the *Mail* of last evening be pronounced false and scandalous?

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Braddock—I am opposed to selecting out this paper. There are other papers that have published articles.

THE REPORTER EXONERATED.

Prof. Wilson—As the reporter of the *Mail* is here, I would say that he is a gentleman whom I have known for many years personally, and I am willing to take the responsibility of saying that he is entirely clear of anything of this kind. I bear this testimony cheerfully, feeling like exonerating the reporter entirely.

THE MOTION CARRIED.

The motion of Dr. Marshall was then put by Moderator and carried, four of the members voting in the affirmative and none in the negative.

AN INCIDENT.

During the time that a copy of the *Mail* was being searched for, a well known clergyman was reading a copy outside the hall when he was approached by one of the clerical witnesses who snatched the paper, saying, "That is just what we want."

The clergyman man who was reading the paper told him he had better hold on.

The witness asked him if he was trying to suppress things, and insisted on having the paper.

The clergyman who had the paper replied that he (the man who wanted the paper) had gone about far enough, and for a time the prospect of a "set-to" between the reverend gentlemen was not so remote as it might have been.

THE COMMISSION.

Mr. McKinney stated that the committee appointed Wednesday evening had been taking testimon, and were expected to return soon. He hoped the brethern would enjoy themselves as much as possible during the absence of the committee.

After waiting until about noon o'clock for the Commission, on motion of Mr. Canfield, Presbytery adjourned until two o'clock with prayer by Dr. Jennings.

Afternoon Session.

Presbytery met at two o'clock, the Moderator in the Chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Hazlett, after which the minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

THE DEPOSITIONS.

Rev. Mr. Collier, from the Commission appointed to take testimony, stated that they had visited the office of Mr. Moore, on Beaver street, afterwards visited Mr. Patterson, both of whom were examined. The Commission visited the residence of Mr. Leslie, with a view of securing the testimony of the servant girl. She refused to testify before the Commission. The testimony taken was then read as follows:

THE ASSAULT ON THE ALLEGHENY BRIDGE.

W. D. Moore, being duly sworn, testified as follows in regard to the assault on the Suspension Bridge:

Saw Mr. Linn coming along with a lady; saw some man coming up behind; the man used some profane expression and struck Mr. Linn, and Mr. Linn's hat fell off. Mr. Linn begged pardon and immediately ran towards Allegheny, leaving his hat; the man started after Mr. Linn; followed him a short distance, and came back and asked the woman what she was doing with that man?

Q.—Could Mr. Linn hear any remarks between the man and woman after the striking? A.—I think not.

Q.—What became of the hat? A.—I picked it up and carried it to the Allegheny end; took it up and carried it to the Pittsburgh end, and left it in then back to the Liberty street hall; left it in the toll house with Mr. Long.

Q.—Do you know the woman? A.—No.

Q.—When did this occur? A.—About election time last fall.

Q.—Is it generally known throughout the shop? A.—I think no one knows it but the parties in the office.

Q.—What time in the evening? A.—A little after dark.

Q.—What is the hat? A.—It is still in the toll house with Mr. Long, who was toll-keeper when the hat was left with him. He is a police officer now in Pittsburgh. Don't think the man was drunk.

Cross-examination.—Q.—My full name is Wm. D. Moore; reside on Beaver street, Allegheny; am a member of the coach-making firm of Workman, Moore & Co; cannot tell the month, but it was during the election excitement month; don't remember whether there was a month; don't remember whether the bridge torchlight procession was that night; the bridge was not much crowded; very few were about; was not much crowded; was talking to Mr. where we were; I think the man said to Mr. Linn, "You were going doing with my wife?" I am sure this man struck Mr. Linn from behind; Mr. Linn turned to appologize; the man did not give him time, but started after him; Mr. Linn ran; I think Mr. Linn said, "Hey your mistake, sir," or something like that; Mr. Linn ran towards the Allegheny toll gate; I think this occurred between the first pier and the toll gate.

Q.—Did Mr. Linn cross the roadway? A.—Did not see Mr. Linn after he ran away.

Q.—Why did you not leave the hat at the Allegheny gate? A.—Don't know why.

Q.—Why did you take it to the Pittsburgh side? A.—We were making sport of what had happened; did not think of leaving it at the Allegheny end; never spoke to Mr. Linn after this affair; Mr. Marshall called to pay a bill and asked me about the affair.

Q.—Have you any reason to believe that Mr. Linn knew where the hat was before this occurring? A.—I have not.

Q.—Has this matter been spoken of generally? A.—I think not; a good many have spoken to me about it since I told it.

Re-direct.—Q.—Did you tell Mr. Long what had happened when you left the hat? A.—I did.

By Committee—Did you see Mr. Linn insult this lady in any way? A.—I did not.

A.—When this affair took place we were going towards Pittsburgh and they were coming towards Allegheny.

Q.—Did Mr. Linn rush past you without apologizing to your brother? A.—He did.

Re-cross examination—Were you near the parties when this occurred? A.—Yes.

Q.—How near? A.—About twenty feet.

Q.—Did anything particularly attract your attention to the matter before the striking occurred? A.—No.

Q.—Could you see them? A.—I could see them distinctly.

Approved by the witness.

WM. D. MOORE.

Evidence of Mr. Patterson, who was duly sworn—My name is George W. Patterson; reside on Ridge street, Allegheny; am acquainted with Mr. Linn, but not intimately; know him by his coming to my house to see my daughters.

Q.—Did he come with your approval? A.—He did not.

Q.—Why did you disapprove of his coming? A.—As a parent parent I thought it not best for him to come; don't wish to say anything derogatory to Mr. Linn; my reasons are private.

Q.—Did you forbid him the house? A.—I did, and said it would be a particular favor to myself and daughters if he would not come. Mr. Linn came to my house and inquired for my daughters. I told him they were not at home. I said, "Sir, I have a favor to ask of you, that you would discontinue your visits to my house. It would be a favor to me, if and daughters if you would do so."

Q.—Had your daughters made complaint to you of his treatment? A.—My daughters did not, but my *daughter* did.

Q.—Did any other one than a member of your family warn you against Mr. Linn? A.—No.

Cross-examination—Did you ever have any intimate personal acquaintance with Mr. Linn? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you ever converse with Mr. Linn previous to the evening above referred to? A.—I did, before he went to Cleveland.

Q.—Did you ever witness any misconduct on the part of Mr. Linn towards your daughters? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did your daughters appeal to you for protection on the evening on which you requested him to leave the house? A.—My daughters did not appeal to me for protection against Mr. Linn in his presence, or he would have left the house mighty quick.

Q.—Did your daughters ever appeal to you for protection? A.—No; but they made complaint against Mr. Linn's conduct.

Q.—Did they ever state the reason of the complaint? A.—My youngest daughter did.

Q.—What was the reason? A.—I decline to answer; my reasons are private.

Q.—Did you ever speak to Mr. Linn about the reason why you requested him to leave the house? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you ever speak of this outside of the house? A.—It is likely I did.

Q.—What is the name and age of your daughter? A.—Would rather not state the age or name of my daughter.

The testimony was then read and approved by the witness.

DR. JACOBUS EXPLAINS.

A number of witnesses were called by the prosecution; some did not respond and others were objected to by the defense on the ground that their names were not on the list furnished the defendant, and Dr. Jacobus took the stand to make an explanation in regard to his testimony.

Dr. Jacobus—I would state the point in relation to my testimony. I have no objection in regard to my testimony or examination of the manuscript as alleged by the defense. This does not refer to the *first* appointment. But in cross-examination it was inquired whether I had subscribed to the book. To the best of my knowledge I had not subscribed to the book. I did not ask the question as a question I participated. To the best of my knowledge I had not subscribed to the book. I did not think my signature was shown I would acknowledge it.

Mr. Linn—You would say at that point of the explanation is in the testimony?

The Clerk—The clerk distinctly remembers the testimony.

Mr. Linn—We do not want the clerk's remembrance, but the testimony as approved.

The clerk read the testimony of Dr. Jacobus. The point called in question as recorded by him was as follows:

"Mr. Linn never submitted to me his manuscript. He spoke of the book by some of us, of course, I never examined it; to the best of my knowledge and belief I never subscribed to the book; the book was sent to my house or left at my door. I did not suppose until to-day that I was a subscriber to the book."

Dr. Jacobus—The statement was made in the afternoon of the day before yesterday. Yesterday I asked Mr. Linn to let me see his subscription book, and I found my name for the book and I told him I would make this explanation immediately, and found no opportunity to do so during the session as court opened. I am happy to do it now, and desire that it be recorded.

Mr. Linn—Of course I do not now object to a verbal statement by Dr. Jacobus, but I do object, for the following reasons, to having the explanation recorded:

First. The question was direct. I put the question specifically. He defined to the best of his knowledge and belief he had not seen the manuscript or subscribed for the book. He said on the cross-examination that he had not subscribed to the book. Two days have since elapsed since that testimony was taken. I believe Dr. Jacobus has come to me, and that I had his signature among the subscribers—taken in his own study after quite a lengthy conversation in regard to it. He deliberately mentioned that fact. It must have reached Dr. Jacobus' ear that I was about to make a statement and not come from the reporter. But it is exceedingly void of character. It says there was a ragpicker picking rags out of the street more eager in that matter than Drs. McIlwaine and McKinney in this matter. That is the substance of the article, and I pronounce it a falsehood and slanderous. I would like to discharge the reporter with it; it is editorial. I think Presbytery ought to denounce the whole thing.

The Moderator—It will be necessary to have a copy of the paper.

Mr. Marshall—I have a copy at my room in my carpet sack, but not a copy here.

THE MAIL NOT YET FOUND.

The Clerk—Is there a copy of the *Evening Mail* in the house?

Dr. Marshall—I will look and see if I can find a copy.

Dr. Marshall then left the lecture room to hunt up a copy of the *Evening Mail*.

A MAIL FOUND.

Soon after he returned with the copy and read the following extract; "They have faithfully ransacked the bag of every contraband rumor and no vagrant rag-picker ever chuckled over his midnight spoils more joyfully than did Drs. McKinney and McIlwaine over the batch of scandal they have heaped together against the young clergyman."

THE ARTICLE AND QUESTION OF CHARACTER.

Mr. McKinney—Mr. Moderator: I think Mr. McIlwaine has a character before this community which will not be touched by an article such as that. I think I have a character to lose, an article of that kind will not injure. That is the way I feel. I may be wrong.

A DENIAL ASKED FOR.

Mr. McIlwaine—I wish Presbytery to deny this accusation and declare the thing false and slanderous in every respect. I do not know anything about the reporters. It is an editorial I believe.

Mr. McKaig—Suppose you make a resolution that the house denounce the accusation to be false and slanderous.

Dr. Marshall—I do not charge the reporter with the article. It comes from the sanctum of the editor. I move that inasmuch as the *Mail* of last evening has published this thing, that we pronounce it false and slanderous in relation to these brethren as stated.

THE QUESTION.

Question—Shall the article in the *Mail* of last evening be pronounced false and scandalous?

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Braddock—I am opposed to selecting out this paper. There are other papers that have published articles.

THE REPORTER EXONERATED.

Prof. Wilson—As the reporter of the *Mail* is here, I would say that he is a gentleman whom I have known for many years personally, and I am willing to take the responsibility of saying that he is entirely clear of anything of this kind. I bear this testimony cheerfully, feeling like exonerating the reporter entirely.

THE MOTION CARRIED.

The motion of Dr. Marshall was then put by Moderator and carried, four of the members voting in the affirmative and none in the negative.

AN INCIDENT.

During the time that a copy of the *Mail* was being searched for, a well known clergyman was reading a copy outside the hall when he was approached by one of the clerical witnesses who snatched the paper, saying, "That is just what we want."

The clergyman man who was reading the paper told him he had better hold on.

The witness asked him if he was trying to suppress things, and insisted on having the paper.

The clergyman who had the paper replied that he (the man who wanted the paper) had gone about far enough, and for a time the prospect of a "set-to" between the reverend gentlemen was not so remote as it might have been.

THE COMMISSION.

Mr. McKinney stated that the committee appointed Wednesday evening had been taking testimon, and were expected to return soon. He hoped the brethern would enjoy themselves as much as possible during the absence of the committee.

After waiting until about noon o'clock for the Commission, on motion of Mr. Canfield, Presbytery adjourned until two o'clock with prayer by Dr. Jennings.

Afternoon Session.

Presbytery met at two o'clock, the Moderator in the Chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Hazlett, after which the minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

THE DEPOSITIONS.

Rev. Mr. Collier, from the Commission appointed to take testimony, stated that they had visited the office of Mr. Moore, on Beaver street, afterwards visited Mr. Patterson, both of whom were examined. The Commission visited the residence of Mr. Leslie, with a view of securing the testimony of the servant girl. She refused to testify before the Commission. The testimony taken was then read as follows:

THE ASSAULT ON THE ALLEGHENY BRIDGE.

W. D. Moore, being duly sworn, testified as follows in regard to the assault on the Suspension Bridge:

Saw Mr. Linn coming along with a lady; saw some man coming up behind; the man used some profane expression and struck Mr. Linn, and Mr. Linn's hat fell off. Mr. Linn begged pardon and immediately ran towards Allegheny, leaving his hat; the man started after Mr. Linn; followed him a short distance, and came back and asked the woman what she was doing with that man?

Q.—Could Mr. Linn hear any remarks between the man and woman after the striking? A.—I think not.

Q.—What became of the hat? A.—I picked it up and carried it to the Allegheny end; took it up and carried it to the Pittsburgh end, and left it in then back to the Liberty street hall; left it in the toll house with Mr. Long.

Q.—Do you know the woman? A.—No.

Q.—When did this occur? A.—About election time last fall.

Q.—Is it generally known throughout the shop? A.—I think no one knows it but the parties in the office.

Q.—What time in the evening? A.—A little after dark.

Q.—What is the hat? A.—It is still in the toll house with Mr. Long, who was toll-keeper when the hat was left with him. He is a police officer now in Pittsburgh. Don't think the man was drunk.

Cross-examination.—Q.—My full name is Wm. D. Moore; reside on Beaver street, Allegheny; am a member of the coach-making firm of Workman, Moore & Co; cannot tell the month, but it was during the election excitement month; don't remember whether there was a month; don't remember whether the bridge torchlight procession was that night; the bridge was not much crowded; very few were about; was not much crowded; was talking to Mr. where we were; I think the man said to Mr. Linn, "You were going doing with my wife?" I am sure this man struck Mr. Linn from behind; Mr. Linn turned to appologize; the man did not give him time, but started after him; Mr. Linn ran; I think Mr. Linn said, "Hey your mistake, sir," or something like that; Mr. Linn ran towards the Allegheny toll gate; I think this occurred between the first pier and the toll gate.

Q.—Did Mr. Linn cross the roadway? A.—Did not see Mr. Linn after he ran away.

Q.—Why did you not leave the hat at the Allegheny gate? A.—Don't know why.

Q.—Why did you take it to the Pittsburgh side? A.—We were making sport of what had happened; did not think of leaving it at the Allegheny end; never spoke to Mr. Linn after this affair; Mr. Marshall called to pay a bill and asked me about the affair.

Q.—Have you any reason to believe that Mr. Linn knew where the hat was before this occurring? A.—I have not.

Q.—Has this matter been spoken of generally? A.—I think not; a good many have spoken to me about it since I told it.

Re-direct.—Q.—Did you tell Mr. Long what had happened when you left the hat? A.—I did.

By Committee—Did you see Mr. Linn insult this lady in any way? A.—I did not.

A.—When this affair took place we were going towards Pittsburgh and they were coming towards Allegheny.

Q.—Did Mr. Linn rush past you without apologizing to your brother? A.—He did.

Re-cross examination—Were you near the parties when this occurred? A.—Yes.

Q.—How near? A.—About twenty feet.

Q.—Did anything particularly attract your attention to the matter before the striking occurred? A.—No.

Q.—Could you see them? A.—I could see them distinctly.

Approved by the witness.

WM. D. MOORE.

Evidence of Mr. Patterson, who was duly sworn—My name is George W. Patterson; reside on Ridge street, Allegheny; am acquainted with Mr. Linn, but not intimately; know him by his coming to my house to see my daughters.

Q.—Did he come with your approval? A.—He did not.

Q.—Why did you disapprove of his coming? A.—As a parent parent I thought it not best for him to come; don't wish to say anything derogatory to Mr. Linn; my reasons are private.

Q.—Did you forbid him the house? A.—I did, and said it would be a particular favor to myself and daughters if he would not come. Mr. Linn came to my house and inquired for my daughters. I told him they were not at home. I said, "Sir, I have a favor to ask of you, that you would discontinue your visits to my house. It would be a favor to me, if and daughters if you would do so."

Q.—Had your daughters made complaint to you of his treatment? A.—My daughters did not, but my *daughter* did.

Q.—Did any other one than a member of your family warn you against Mr. Linn? A.—No.

Cross-examination—Did you ever have any intimate personal acquaintance with Mr. Linn? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you ever converse with Mr. Linn previous to the evening above referred to? A.—I did, before he went to Cleveland.

Q.—Did you ever witness any misconduct on the part of Mr. Linn towards your daughters? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did your daughters appeal to you for protection on the evening on which you requested him to leave the house? A.—My daughters did not appeal to me for protection against Mr. Linn in his presence, or he would have left the house mighty quick.

Q.—Did your daughters ever appeal to you for protection? A.—No; but they made complaint against Mr. Linn's conduct.

Q.—Did they ever state the reason of the complaint? A.—My youngest daughter did.

Q.—What was the reason? A.—I decline to answer; my reasons are private.

Q.—Did you ever speak to Mr. Linn about the reason why you requested him to leave the house? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you ever speak of this outside of the house? A.—It is likely I did.

Q.—What is the name and age of your daughter? A.—Would rather not state the age or name of my daughter.

The testimony was then read and approved by the witness.

DR. JACOBUS EXPLAINS.

A number of witnesses were called by the prosecution; some did not respond and others were objected to by the defense on the ground that their names were not on the list furnished the defendant, and Dr. Jacobus took the stand to make an explanation in regard to his testimony.

Dr. Jacobus—I would state the point in relation to my testimony. I have no objection in regard to my testimony or examination of the manuscript as alleged by the defense. This does not refer to the *first* appointment. But in cross-examination it was inquired whether I had subscribed to the book. To the best of my knowledge I had not subscribed to the book. I did not ask the question as a question I participated. To the best of my knowledge I had not subscribed to the book. I did not think my signature was shown I would acknowledge it.

Mr. Linn—You would say at that point of the explanation is in the testimony?

The Clerk—The clerk distinctly remembers the testimony.

Mr. Linn—We do not want the clerk's remembrance, but the testimony as approved.

The clerk read the testimony of Dr. Jacobus. The point called in question as recorded by him was as follows:

"Mr. Linn never submitted to me his manuscript. He spoke of the book by some of us, of course, I never examined it; to the best of my knowledge and belief I never subscribed to the book; the book was sent to my house or left at my door. I did not suppose until to-day that I was a subscriber to the book."

Dr. Jacobus—The statement was made in the afternoon of the day before yesterday. Yesterday I asked Mr. Linn to let me see his subscription book, and I found my name for the book and I told him I would make this explanation immediately, and found no opportunity to do so during the session as court opened. I am happy to do it now, and desire that it be recorded.

Mr. Linn—Of course I do not now object to a verbal statement by Dr. Jacobus, but I do object, for the following reasons, to having the explanation recorded:

First. The question was direct. I put the question specifically. He defined to the best of his knowledge and belief he had not seen the manuscript or subscribed for the book. He said on the cross-examination that he had not subscribed to the book. Two days have since elapsed since that testimony was taken. I believe Dr. Jacobus has come to me, and that I had his signature among the subscribers—taken in his own study after quite a lengthy conversation in regard to it. He deliberately mentioned that fact. It must have reached Dr. Jacobus' ear that I was about to make a statement and not come from the reporter. But it is exceedingly void of character. It says there was a ragpicker picking rags out of the street more eager in that matter than Drs. McIlwaine and McKinney in this matter. That is the substance of the article, and I pronounce it a falsehood and slanderous. I would like to discharge the reporter with it; it is editorial. I think Presbytery ought to denounce the whole thing.

The Moderator—It will be necessary to have a copy of the paper.

Mr. Marshall—I have a copy at my room in my carpet sack, but not a copy here.

THE MAIL NOT YET FOUND.

The Clerk—Is there a copy of the *Evening Mail* in the house?

Dr. Marshall—I will look and see if I can find a copy.

Dr. Marshall then left the lecture room to hunt up a copy of the *Evening Mail*.

A MAIL FOUND.

Soon after he returned with the copy and read the following extract; "They have faithfully ransacked the bag of every contraband rumor and no vagrant rag-picker ever chuckled over his midnight spoils more joyfully than did Drs. McKinney and McIlwaine over the batch of scandal they have heaped together against the young clergyman."

THE ARTICLE AND QUESTION OF CHARACTER.

Mr. McKinney—Mr. Moderator: I think Mr. McIlwaine has a character before this community which will not be touched by an article such as that. I think I have a character to lose, an article of that kind will not injure. That is the way I feel. I may be wrong.

A DENIAL ASKED FOR.

Mr. McIlwaine—I wish Presbytery to deny this accusation and declare the thing false and slanderous in every respect. I do not know anything about the reporters. It is an editorial I believe.

Mr. McKaig—Suppose you make a resolution that the house denounce the accusation to be false and slanderous.

Dr. Marshall—I do not charge the reporter with the article. It comes from the sanctum of the editor. I move that inasmuch as the *Mail* of last evening has published this thing, that we pronounce it false and slanderous in relation to these brethren as stated.

THE QUESTION.

Question—Shall the article in the *Mail* of last evening be pronounced false and scandalous?

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Braddock—I am opposed to selecting out this paper. There are other papers that have published articles.

THE REPORTER EXONERATED.

Prof. Wilson—As the reporter of the *Mail* is here, I would say that he is a gentleman whom I have known for many years personally, and I am willing to take the responsibility of saying that he is entirely clear of anything of this kind. I bear this testimony cheerfully, feeling like exonerating the reporter entirely.

THE MOTION CARRIED.

The motion of Dr. Marshall was then put by Moderator and carried, four of the members voting in the affirmative and none in the negative.

AN INCIDENT.

During the time that a copy of the *Mail* was being searched for, a well